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WITH A COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } FIVEPENCE

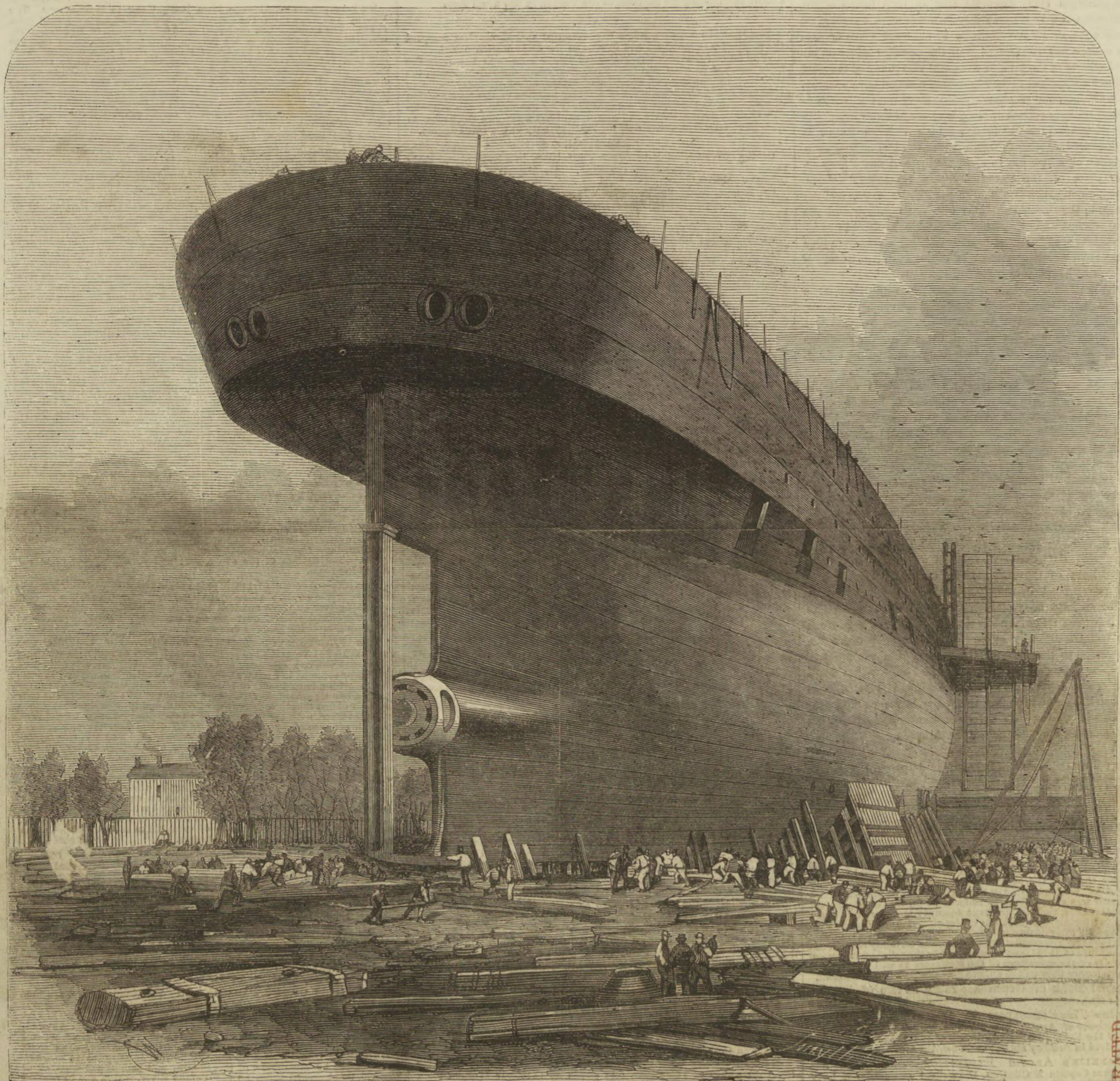
## THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

At a time when the chroniclers of the hour derive their chief inspiration from feats of broil and battle almost worthy of the middle ages, it is pleasant to turn for a moment to the contemplation of a striking type of the progress and civilisation of the present age. The Leviathan steam-ship, and its nascent fortunes as one of the carriers of the deep, have occupied the main portion of the attention of the public during the week. We have been accustomed to hear of late years that England, with all her pretensions to the sovereignty of the seas, has, as regarded the shipbuilding both

of her navy and her commercial marine, been outstripped by America.

Every now and then appears on our waters a frigate under the flag of the United States, before which our line-of-battle ships are said to hide their diminished heads; and even in the very dandyism of naval architecture we are said to have been surpassed by a yacht-builder of the New World. Whether this is so, or why it is so, it is not necessary here to inquire; but it will suffice to say that on the east bank of the Thames at Blackwall there has arisen a ship such as the world never saw, and which until now has never been conceived by the genius of an engineer, or carried

out by the constructive skill of a builder. In looking into some of the statistics connected with the capabilities of this grand tribute to commerce they seem almost to partake of the fabulous. Imagine a floating machine which is calculated to cut through the waves at a speed of eighteen miles an hour; which will accommodate, in all the comforts of home which are by possibility attainable at sea, some four thousand five hundred persons; and which, if she had been completed, could have conveyed at once ten thousand soldiers to India; whose captain, from his central post of command, will have to use a telescope to see what is going on at the bow and stern; while the old contrivance for issuing orders, the speaking-



THE "LEVIATHAN" ("GREAT EASTERN") STEAM-SHIP: STERN, AND BOSS FOR THE BLADES OF THE SCREW.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 46.)





trumpet, will be altogether out of date, and valueless in his hands: his voice, even with its aid, could hardly be heard halfway to the stern. He will, therefore, have to signal his directions to his officers by semaphore arms by day, or by coloured lamps by night; and he will also have electric telegraphs ramifying to the engine-rooms and to other places to which it may be necessary that his instructions should be instantaneously conveyed. Imagine the manufacture of gas on board, and laid on to all parts of the ship, and the carrying the electric light, which will diffuse a perpetual moonlight around the ship; and without condescending to the grosser details of length, breadth, depth, tonnage, screw and paddle engines, sails and masts, not to speak of the twenty boats she is to carry on deck, and the two small screw-steamers, each 100 feet long, which will be placed in her paddle-boxes; of her ten huge anchors; and that hitherto unattained desideratum in steam navigation—sufficient stowage for all the coal necessary for a voyage—enough will have been said to prove that, in this last specimen of shipbuilding, England has far outstripped the lagging rivalry of the world. There never was, perhaps, so magnificent a realisation of a magnificent idea. We are a colonising nation, and, if it were necessary, here are the means of conveying a whole colony of people, with all their means and appliances, at once. But, without multiplying illustrations of this kind, the abstract influence which a floating town like the *Great Eastern* is calculated to exercise upon the commercial transactions of the earth is a most interesting consideration. How much economy of time, how much saving of waste and depreciation of goods, will be comprehended in the vast carrying capabilities of such a vessel! How much will be gained by such a ready competition of conveyance with demand and production, and how large a share will such a ship not contribute to the interchange of feeling, habits, tastes, and sympathies, to which, in spite of recent experiences, most of us still look as the true means for realising the best interests of mankind—peace and good-will among the nations of the world!

It is fair to assume that it was not mere curiosity which brought together the vast crowd which assembled on the day on which it was announced that the huge fabric, which had hitherto towered high above all the surrounding buildings, would be transferred from the land to the water, where for the first time she would lie "floating many a rood!" Independently of the thousands of anxious gazers, that thronged every available spot on both banks of the river and crowded the innumerable craft which were congregated upon it, there were in all directions to be observed knots of men foremost in science and in knowledge of the peculiar object of the day. Naval officers of the present time, and also many of the past, when steam was not applied to their branch of nautical development; Government officials; the representatives of every class of our mercantile marine; military officers of rank, who are just now especially interested in all matters relating to the transit of large bodies of men; were gathered together to watch with keen and critical eyes the inauguration of a new era in shipbuilding and sea voyaging. Every other class of the community was represented—peers, prelates, poets, novelists, artisans; the man about town, and the man of business; the workers and the idlers; the young and the old, the men, women, and children of England, were there in overwhelming numbers; and foreign Princes and Ambassadors added their presence to an occasion which was evidently felt to be one of national as well as scientific importance.

The launching of such an enormous vessel into the river at a point where it is not much wider than her own length across, was a novel experiment, and of course the greatest interest was expressed in the success of an attempt to run a ship sideways into the water until she floated. If such a mass of iron and wood, weighing thousands of tons, could be precipitated into the water with comparative ease and facility, the launch would constitute as remarkable an event as any in the calendar of human invention. Some of the stupendous erections of the ancients, which have puzzled the disciples of modern science, would cease to be perplexities, and Stonehenge would no longer be invested with fabulous attributes.

It was a moment of intense interest when the ship, having undergone the traditional ceremony of being named (she is no longer the *Great Eastern*, but the *Leviathan*), was observed to move with a rapidity which, if she had had her own way, would have settled the problem of a launch broadside on, in a few minutes; and the shouts that broke out in all directions evinced the delight of the multitude at so much of it having been proved as consisted in the demonstration of the power to give motion to an inert body of such enormous dimensions. The first step at least was taken; and it is a belief trite to a proverb that in that half the difficulty of every undertaking is overcome. It would be treason to the mechanical invention and resources of this country to suppose that a failure connected only with a detail in machinery can be anything but temporary; and it is believed that no one bates a jot of hope but that early in the coming year the *Leviathan* will present herself for the wonder and admiration of new sight-seers on the other side of the Atlantic.

**THE NEXT INDIAN MAILS.**—Telegraphic despatches in anticipation of the next Indian mails—with news from Calcutta up to the 10th of October, and from Bombay up to the 17th of that month—will probably reach London early next week. By the last packets Delhi was twenty days' post from Calcutta, and fourteen days' from Bombay, and Cawnpore was six days' post from Calcutta. There was considerable delay in the post reaching Calcutta and Bombay from Delhi for the last packets, on account of the mutinous state of the intervening neighbourhood. If Lucknow was relieved at the time it was expected to be, it would probably be about seven or eight days' post thence to Calcutta. It is possible that the roads between Delhi and Calcutta or Bombay might be clearer of interruptions than by the last accounts, and that it might be only eight or nine days' post between the former and one of the latter two places. Lucknow was expected to be relieved on the 25th of September. It is probable, therefore, that by the next accounts we may have news from Delhi up to a fortnight after it was captured, and from Lucknow up to nearly a fortnight after it was relieved. This news will undoubtedly be most important and interesting, for it will most certainly contain the details of the capture of Delhi, and most probably the relief of Lucknow, and such accounts of the operations of the mutineers as will enable us to judge how much longer they will be able to defy the Indian Government.

The National Bank of Genoa has raised its rate of discount from 7 to 7½ per cent.

The *Bombay Times* announces the death of the Rev. George Rawlinson, Professor of Applied Sciences in the Elphinstone Institution, from abscess of the liver. Mr. Rawlinson has not been long in India, having only arrived in Bombay about twelve months ago.

**LADY FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—Intelligence has been received from Captain McClintock, the gallant commander of Lady Franklin's expedition. The "poor little Fox" was off Cape Cranston, lat. 71 deg., on the 6th August, all well. The captain describes himself as most fortunate in his officers and crew; all deserve his praise alike.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Earl Cowley has been on a visit to the Emperor at Compiègne, and there met Count Persigny and M. Walewski.

The French Government has wisely resolved on calling out only one-half of the recruits that were voted for the army.

The *Patrie* announces that official negotiations are going on between France and England for an exchange of territory in India. It is proposed that France should give up her possessions in Chandernagor to England, receiving, as an equivalent, a portion of territory near Pondicherry, which is in the centre of the French colonies in India.

General Cavaignac died suddenly at his seat, on the Sarthe, of aneurism of the heart, on Thursday week. He was fifty-five years of age (a brief memoir of the General will be found at page 453). M<sup>me</sup>. Cavaignac, who was at the château, immediately took a special train and removed the body of the deceased General to Paris. On Saturday last the 46th and 85th Regiments of the Line, a battalion of Foot Chasseurs, and a squadron of the 4th Hussars, the whole commanded by General Soumain, constituted the guard of honour of General Cavaignac's hearse. The neighbourhood of his house, No. 29, Rue de Londres, was crowded as the hour for the funeral drew near; but bodies of police prevented any obstruction in the line of the procession. A mass with music was performed at the church of St. Louis d'Antin, to which only those furnished with tickets of invitation by the family were admitted. When the corpse entered the Cemetery of Montmartre the mourners of the family only were allowed to follow immediately. A few minutes later two or three hundred persons with tickets were admitted. The rest of the followers, numbering perhaps 8000, were not allowed to enter. They dispersed without the slightest disturbance. The body was interred in the family vault, where lie the remains of the General's mother and his brother, Godefroy Cavaignac. No speech was pronounced over the grave. The Government has thought it necessary to explain through one of its organs—the *Patrie*—that it imposed no prohibition on the delivery of speeches over the grave of Cavaignac as it did over that of Béranger. It was the friends of the deceased who desired that the obsequies should be performed in silence.

The English residents in Paris have held a meeting, at which resolutions were entered into to raise a sum of £5000, in shares of £25 each, to purchase the chapel in the Rue d'Agnesseau, with the view of making it free to the English in that city.

The new church which is about to be constructed for the Russian Embassy, and the Russians residing in Paris, is to be in the Rue de la Croix, in the Faubourg St. Honoré. The expense is estimated at 1,000,000 fr., towards which the Emperor of Russia has subscribed 200,000 fr.; the Dowager Empress, 100,000 fr.; the Holy Synod, 200,000 fr. The balance will be made up by private subscriptions.

M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, has, by Imperial decree, been charged with the *ad interim* administration of the department of Justice during the absence of M. Abbattucci.

The usual high mass was celebrated on Tuesday morning, with the usual pomp, at the Sainte Chapelle—Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, officiating. The Judges afterwards proceeded to their different Courts and opened the business of the Session in the usual form.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid journals confirm the statement that Mexico has accepted the mediation of England and France in the dispute with Spain.

It is known that the negotiations of Senor Mon with the Holy See have resulted in what the Spanish Government desired—namely, the approval by the Pope of the sales of ecclesiastical property made in 1855 and 1856; the conclusion of a treaty relative to the continuation of such sales on payment of an indemnity to the clergy; the suppression of seventeen holidays in the course of the year, and the power to bishops to accord dispensations for marriages up to the third degree.

## BELGIUM.

On the afternoon of Saturday the Ministers in a body placed their resignation in the hands of the King. His Majesty said he should consider about it.

On Sunday M. H. de Brouckère was sent for, and was received by his Majesty at the Palace of Laeken. It appears that M. de Brouckère has undertaken the task of forming a Ministry. The names of the future Cabinet are also given. They are:—M. H. de Brouckère, Foreign Affairs; Liédts, Interior; Faider, Justice; Quolin, Finance; Renard, War.

The two Chambers will be opened by the King on the 10th inst. The Belgian papers appear to think that there is scarcely time to form a new Ministry before the meeting of the Chambers.

## PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia continues to gain health and strength, if not very rapidly, at least steadily. His Majesty still takes walks every day on the terrace of Sans Souci, leaning on the arm of the Queen, but they do not even yet extend to more than half an hour, and various attempts that have been made show that, how satisfactory soever his improvement in bodily health is, he has as yet made very little progress towards a capacity for entertaining subjects of importance involving thought and reflection.

The Prince of Prussia continues to come into town regularly every morning for the dispatch of business, generally accompanied by Prince Frederick William; and every morning, as the clock strikes eleven, his Royal Highness is found ready to receive Ministers and the different Cabinet-râtes.

## SWITZERLAND.

A despatch from Berne, dated the 30th ult. says that all the elections for the Grand Council of the Swiss Confederation are now known, except those for the Canton of the Grisons. The general result will not change in any respect the Federal policy. A small number of nominations which have remained undecided will necessitate a fresh election. M. Barna, formerly Envoy to France, has been returned in the Valais.

**THE SWISS ELECTIONS.**—The *Bund* of Berne states that the Conservative party have gained a few more votes in the elections of the new National Assembly; but that they still stand in an immense minority—viz., thirty Conservatives to ninety Liberals. In the last Assembly the respective strength of the parties was ninety-five Liberals to twenty-five Conservatives.

## DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Frankfurt journals of the 31st ult. publish the following extract of the minutes of the sitting of the Diet:—

In the sitting of the Diet on the 29th ult. the President made known officially to the assembly that the representatives of the States of Lauenburg had appealed to the Diet relative to the protection due to their constitutional rights, and conformably to the treaties with that duchy. The representatives of Austria and Prussia took this communication as their starting-point, and entered into a detailed explanation of the negotiations which had been carried on with the Danish Government relative to the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, and the unfavourable results of those negotiations. They added that their Governments did not think it right to leave the question in such an undecided state, and that consequently they placed it in the hands of the Confederation, in order that it might be examined and a decision come to on the subject. It was decided that the matter should be referred to a Special Committee, to be appointed at the next sitting. The representative of Hanover on the same occasion also made a declaration (already known from other sources) relative to the duchies, to which was attached the following proposition:—To cause an examination to be made by a committee of the obligations imposed on the Danish Government by federal rights and the negotiations of 1851-2, and their accomplishment or non-accomplishment. In the event of its being found that they have not been accomplished, that the Danish Government shall be requested by the Germanic Diet to do so as regards the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg within a certain period.

The resolution the Diet has come to with regard to both propositions runs as follows:—

According to an official communication, the Holstein affair has been referred to a Committee. Hanover having demanded that such clauses of the Constitution of Holstein as were contrary to the federal law should be declared non-obligatory, if Denmark persisted in maintaining them, that proposition has also been sent to the Committee.

## RUSSIA.

An extensive joint-stock company has just been formed at Moscow, to explore and work the coal, sulphur, and other mineral products which are said to abound in the provinces of Moscow, Kalouga, and Tver. The company proposes also to establish smelting furnaces and forges, and to carry on a trade in iron and other metals.

A St. Petersburg letter announces the establishment of steamers for the conveyance of passengers and goods on the River Moskva from the capital to the conflux of the Oka and the Moskva, between Oral and Nijni-Novgorod on the Oka, between Tver and Simbirsk on the Volga.

"Europe will shortly learn," says a letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Wanderer* of Vienna, "that four Mongol tribes who have been hitherto subjects of China have recognised the sovereignty of Russia, which has granted them an exemption from taxation for several years. In order to prevent the displeasure which China may feel at this fact, the Russians are establishing a line of fortresses along the Chinese frontier. Colonies are also being founded upon very advantageous conditions, and the new tribes are being converted into a well-organised frontier militia. The establishment of two new towns in Siberia is also said to be in contemplation."

The Government of St. Petersburg (says the *Königsberg Gazette*) has decided on not preventing, for the future, the Masonic lodges from increasing in Russia. Hitherto Freemasonry has been strictly interdicted there, each public functionary being obliged to pledge himself not to form part of it. The Church had, in fact, at one time, visited it with an anathema.

## UNITED STATES.

In monetary matters there is little change. The feeling of merchants continued to be quite cheerful, although numerous suspensions are reported from day to day. Stocks keep up pretty well, and panic no longer characterises this species of business. There are rumours that some of the banks purpose to resume specie payments. The President expresses a good deal of concern regarding the effect of the pressure upon the Government finances. Directions have been given to revise and reduce all estimates. The construction of custom-houses and many other public works will be suspended. The policy of the Administration is to avert the necessity of a loan by making retrenchments. The President will oppose all money bills except those for indispensable appropriations.

The returns of the elections in Kansas are still incomplete, and the character of the newly-elected Legislature is involved in doubt. Advice from Lawrence to the 10th claim a Free-State majority in both branches; but it is added that in many precincts the Judges are throwing out votes upon the ground of alleged informality, and that they are very likely in this way to secure a Pro-Slavery majority. A letter from Quindaro gives the Free-State men nine, and the others four, of the councilmen, and says the House of Representatives will contain twenty-two Free-State men and thirteen Pro-Slavery men, with four districts to hear from. In view of this result the *Chicago Times*, which is regarded as the special organ of Senator Douglas, asserts that Kansas must be a Free State, and that the sooner the evident wish of the people is allowed to prevail in this matter the better.

Chicago was visited on the morning of the 19th by the most destructive conflagration that ever visited that city—the total loss is estimated at 600,000 dollars. Four persons are known to have been killed by falling walls, and fears are entertained for the safety of others who are missing. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The treaty recently concluded by Commissioner Denver with the Pawnee Indians secures to the United States ten or twelve millions of acres of land. These Indians not only pledge themselves to remain at peace with the United States, but that they will use their influence with the neighbouring tribes to the same end.

## CHINA.

The *Paris Pays* says:—

We have private intelligence from Hong-Kong to September 8. The Viceroy Yeh was expected at Canton about the 15th, on his return from Peking. The Emperor had conferred upon him the title of Heu-tzy-pauk, which means Lieutenant of his person. This is a rank which is never given except to Princes of the Imperial family when on a mission. It is said that Yeh has positive orders to summon the English to evacuate Canton; and is authorised, in default of compliance, to make an official declaration of war against England. It results from this correspondence that the affairs of China are far from being in the way of a pacific solution. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were expected at Hong-Kong about the 20th or 25th of September, and no course of action could be decided upon till after their arrival.

The last intelligence from Shanghai states that a Russian state steamer had arrived in that port with Admiral Poutiatine on board. That officer, it may be remembered, is said to have been sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

On the 11th of August the second Session of the first Parliament of New South Wales was opened by his Excellency the Governor-General. We gather from the report of the *Sydney Empire* that the opening was conducted with much ceremony, and that the traditions of Westminster are conscientiously observed in the capital of the Australian colony. The occasion was honoured by the presence of a brilliant assemblage of ladies, distinguished visitors, the foreign consuls, dignitaries of the Church, and officers of the army and navy. The Lower House was summoned by Black Rod, and the Speaker was greatly admired in his "splendid new state robes." His Excellency was attended by an aide-de-camp, and received a military salute as he took his place on the vice-regal throne to deliver the opening speech.

**THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.**—The Moldavian Divan has published an exceedingly long document assigning reasons for its wish to have its government conducted in accordance with the following points:—1. Respect of the rights of the Principalities, and particularly of their self-government according to the ancient treaties concluded with the Sublime Porte in 1393, 1460, 1511, and 1634. 2. The union of the Principalities into one State, with the name of Roumania. 3. A foreign hereditary Prince, elected among the reigning dynasties of Europe, and whose heirs shall be brought up in the religion of the country. 4. The neutrality of the territory of the Principalities. 5. The legislative confided to a general assembly in which all the interests of the nation will be represented. All these rights to be under the collective guarantee of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris.

**NAPLES.**—A letter from Turin in the *Indépendance Belge* states that news had just come from Naples that the Court at Salerno, charged with the trial of the persons concerned in the insurrectionary attempt at Sapri, has thrown out the bill of indictment against eleven of those who were arrested—namely, against some who had belonged to the crew of the steam-boat *Cagliari*, and these eleven have consequently been set at liberty. The captain of the steam-boat and several of the crew still remain in prison.

**MEXICO.**—Accounts from Mexico state the disorder which reigns throughout the country to be indescribable. Marauding bands, each numbering two or three hundred men, infest all the interior districts, while the official classes, degraded and mercenary as ever, squander at the gaming-table the gains of corruption.

**THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.**—For the last two months Mount Vesuvius has scarcely ceased, more or less, from vomiting forth dense volumes of smoke and clouds of ashes by day, and huge perpendicular columns of fire by night, of an unwonted redness and intense glow, reaching to an immense altitude, and rolling wave after wave languidly down its sides in several liquid streams of lava. Between the 13th and 14th of last month it gradually subsided, and became apparently in a quiescent state, with the exception of an occasional shock of earthquake, which is considered by the natives as an evil omen, portending some heavy calamity. And on the night of Tuesday, the 20th ult., this mysterious phenomenon again asserted its rule over Naples, by hurling into the air, with appalling fury, an immense fragment of irregular-shaped rock, or solid mass of fire, which, bursting at a tremendous height, descended in showers of glowing stones and embers, resembling the explosion of tens of thousands of rockets, killing in their descent three guides who accompanied the Prince de Joinville on an excursion to Vesuvius, and it is reported the Prince narrowly escaped with his life. The inhabitants of Resina, a village standing on the site of ancient Herculaneum, have been so alarmed at the shocks of earthquake felt previous to this eruption that many fled from their houses.

**THE RUSSIAN GRAND ADMIRAL.**—A rumour has reached Paris that, in consequence of the loss of the *Lefort*, the Grand Duke Constantine, as Lord High Admiral of the Russian fleet, and responsible for every disaster occasioned by mismanagement in his department, will have to undergo a trial by court-martial, which will sit at Cronstadt early in the month. The same rumour declares that, immediately the news of the catastrophe had reached St. Petersburg, the Grand Duke sent in his sword to the Emperor, by whom it was instantly returned, with a kind and fraternal compliment. Nevertheless the forms of the service cannot be dispensed with, and the trial will proceed. Admiral Nordmann, commanding the squadron, has already been condemned to loss of rank, having been reduced to that of simple sailor by sentence of the court-martial held to inquire into the cause of the catastrophe.

**NAVIGATION OF THE PARANA.**—An American paper says that Mr. Forbes, at Boston, is constructing a small steamer, about ninety feet long, and to draw only two feet of water, to be used by Captain Page in continuing and completing the survey of the Parana River, in South America, for which Congress made an appropriation of 25,000 dols. at its last Session. The steamer will be constructed in three sections, so as to be carried out on the deck of a sailing-vessel. She is expected to be ready for shipment by the middle of this month, and will be put together at Rosario, two hundred miles up the Parana River, which can be reached by vessels of the largest size. Rosario is increasing rapidly. In January when Captain Page first went there, it contained only three thousand 1853 bits, now it numbers fifteen thousand.



DR. LIVINGSTONE'S MISSIONARY TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.\*

THE fame of Dr. Livingstone preceded the publication of this volume, which will largely add to his well-earned reputation. On his arrival in England, after an absence of sixteen years passed in danger in the pursuit of the noblest objects, he was honoured with a special meeting of welcome by the Royal Geographical Society. He received a similar mark of attention and an equally cordial greeting from the directors of the London Missionary Society; and publicly announced his intention of communicating to the world a narrative of his adventures, investigations, and discoveries. He has redeemed his promise in a manner that will elicit universal admiration. Though modestly disclaiming all literary pretensions, Dr. Livingstone has displayed the capabilities of an accomplished writer—his style being clear and vigorous, and free from all meretricious decoration. But the great charm of the book, which imparts to it an enduring interest, is the novelty of the materials of which it is composed. He has penetrated into regions on which the foot of the white man had never trod; and beheld flowing rivers where only sandy deserts were supposed to exist. Races of men with whom no European had communicated have been his friends, companions, and disciples. His voice has not been a voice crying in the wilderness, with none to heed its sound; for he has planted the seeds of the Gospel in the interior of Africa, and been the pioneer of a new commercial enterprise. The extent of service that he has rendered to civilisation cannot be appreciated in our days. Years may elapse before the good work he has commenced will bear its fruits; but he is not the less entitled to the warm gratitude of his contemporaries; and, when the fulness of the harvest is gathered in a future age, monuments will be erected to his memory. If commerce will avail itself of the opportunities he has afforded, slavery will disappear from the whole of Africa, and a new market will be opened to us for the supply of cotton unpolluted by the degradation and torture of the negro. We consider this work of such novelty and importance, both as regards the narrative and the illustrations, as (by consent of the publisher) to transfer to our pages eight of the scenes of vivid interest which Dr. Livingstone has pictured; and to quote with these engravings his life-like descriptions.

Before entering upon the details of his volume, it will gratify our readers if we give a slight sketch of this benefactor of mankind. He is a native of Scotland, descended from a respectable, though not opulent, line of ancestors; one of whom on his death-bed called his children around him, and said that, having carefully searched through the traditions of his family, he could not discover a dishonest man among their forefathers. He parted from them with these words, "Be honest." The father of Dr. Livingstone was a farmer in Ulva; but the expense of a large family induced him to remove to the Blantyre cotton-factory, near Glasgow. There his son was placed as a weaver at ten years of age; but attended a school where he was taught Latin. At nineteen he became a cotton-spinner, and his wages enabled him to attend the Medical, Greek, and Divinity classes at Glasgow, where he was subsequently admitted a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. He joined the London Missionary Society, of which he highly approved, it being founded on wholly unsectarian principles. To use his own words, "it sends neither Episcopacy, nor Presbyterianism, nor Independency, but the Gospel of Christ, to the heathen." It was his intention to have gone to China, but he was prevented by the opium war. Embarking for Africa in 1840, after a voyage of three months he reached Cape Town, whence he started for the interior, travelling round Algoa Bay. From 1840 to 1856 he devoted his time to medical and missionary labours, without cost to the inhabitants. Shortly after his arrival in Africa he determined to obtain a general knowledge of the language, and especially of that spoken by the Bechuanas, called Bakwains, and to make himself acquainted with their laws and customs, their habits and modes of thinking, for which purpose he secluded himself for six months from European society. In 1843 he removed to the beautiful valley of Mabotsa, selecting it as the site of a missionary station, and there his first perilous adventure occurred. The lions of the neighbourhood not only attacked the cattle-pens by night, but the herds in open day. It is known that, if one in a troop of these animals is killed, the whole quit that part of the country. The Doctor determined personally to assist the people in making war against the common enemy; and the native leader of the party was the schoolmaster, named Mebalwe. The encounter, in which Dr. Livingstone narrowly escaped from death (which we have illustrated), is thus related:—

THE MISSIONARY'S ESCAPE FROM THE LION.  
Starting and looking half round, I saw the lion just in the act of springing upon me. I was upon a little height; he caught my shoulder as he sprang, and we both came to the ground below together. Growing horribly close to my ear, he shook me as a terrier dog does a rat. This shock produced a stupor similar to that which seems to be felt by a mouse after the first shake of the cat. It caused a sort of dreaminess, in which there was no sense of pain, nor feeling of terror, though quite conscious of all that was happening. It was like what patients partially under the influence of chloroform describe who see all the operation but feel not the knife. This singular condition was not the result of any mental process. The shake annihilated fear, and allowed no sense of horror in looking round at the beast. This peculiar state is probably produced in all animals killed by the carnivora; and, if so, is a merciful provision by our benevolent Creator for lessening the pain of death. Turning round to relieve myself of the weight, as he had one paw on the back of my head, I saw his eyes directed towards Mebalwe, who was trying to shoot him at a distance of ten or fifteen yards. His gun, a flint one, missed fire in both barrels; the lion immediately left me, and, attacking Mebalwe, bit his thigh. Another man, whose life I had saved before, after he had been tossed by a buffalo, attempted to spear the lion while he was biting Mebalwe. He left Mebalwe and caught this man by the shoulder, but at this moment the bullets he had received took effect, and he fell down dead. The whole was the work of a few minutes, and must have been his paroxysm of dying rage. In order to take out the charm from him, the Bakatia on the following day made a huge bonfire over the carcass, which was declared to be that of the largest lion they had ever seen. Besides crunching the bone into splinters, he left eleven teeth wounds on the upper part of my arm. A wound from this animal's tooth resembles a gun-shot wound; it is generally followed by a great deal of sloughing and discharge, and pains are felt periodically ever afterwards. I had on a tartan jacket on the occasion, and I believe that it wiped off all the virus from the teeth that pierced the flesh, for my two companions in this affair have both suffered from the peculiar pains, while I have escaped with only the inconvenience of a false joint in the limb. The man whose shoulder was wounded showed me his wound actually burst forth afresh on the same month of the following year. This curious point deserves the attention of inquirers.

The chief of the tribe called Bechuanas or Bakwains was named Sechele. He was a very remarkable man, and had embraced Christianity. His father had been murdered by his own people while Sechele was yet a child. The friends of the family invited Sebituane, the chief of Makololo, to reinstate them, which he did, and the usurper was put to death. Sechele afterwards married the daughters of his three under-chiefs, and thus secured the allegiance of his tribe, but he became a polygamist before he was a Christian. When Dr. Livingstone made his acquaintance, Sechele's authority was fully recognised; and, as it was the custom of the country when any new subject was introduced to interrogate the propounder of it, of that privilege Sechele availed himself. He asked the teacher if his forefathers knew of a future judgment, and he answered in the affirmative, beginning to describe the scene of the "great white throne, and Him who shall sit on it, from whose face the heaven and earth shall flee away;" on which the chief said, "You startle me; these words make all my bones to shake; I have no more strength in me; but my forefathers were living at the same time yours were, and how is it that they did not send them word about these terrible things sooner? They all passed away into darkness without knowing whither they were going." Sechele was an apt scholar, studied diligently, and soon acquired knowledge; but he had a low opinion of the moral power of truth over his tribe, and proposed to flog them into Christianity with whips of rhinoceros hide, saying that they ought to be only too happy to embrace Christianity at his command. For three years he made a consistent profession of his faith, but hesitated to part with his three wives, deeming it ungrateful, as he owed his power to their fathers. At length he made up his mind firmly, made them presents, and sent them to their parents, "with an intimation that he had no fault to find with them, but that in parting with them he wished to follow the will of God." He and his children were baptised. The relations of the wives opposed the new religion, and both the attendance at school

\* "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa." By David Livingstone, LL.D., D.C.L. John Murray.

and church became greatly diminished. A very curious dialogue then follows between our missionary and a rain-doctor, which arose from the continued drought. We are next introduced to a hunting scene, which we have illustrated by two Engravings. The first is descriptive of the chase, where the hunters are seen driving into the hopo or trap; in the second the beasts are entrapped, and in their confusion and terror fall an easy prey to their pursuers:—

THE HOPO OR TRAP FOR DRIVING GAME.  
The hopo consists of two hedges in the form of the letter V, which are very high and thick near the angle. Instead of the hedges being joined there, they are made to form a lane of about fifty yards in length, at the extremity of which a pit is formed, six or eight feet deep, and about twelve or fifteen in breadth and length. Trunks of trees are laid across the margins of the pit, and more especially over that nearest the lane where the animals are expected to leap in, and over that farthest from the lane where it is supposed they will attempt to escape after they are in. The trees form an overlapping border, and render escape almost impossible. The whole is carefully decked with short green rushes, making the pit like a concealed pitfall. As the hedges are frequently about a mile long, and about as much apart at their extremities, a tribe making a circle three or four miles round the country adjacent to the opening, and gradually closing up, are almost sure to inclose a large body of game. Driving it up with shouts to the narrow part of the hopo, men secreted there throw their javelins into the affrighted herds, and on the animals rush to the opening presented at the converging hedges, and into the pit, till that is full of a living mass. Some escape by running over the others, as a Smithfield market dog does over the sheep's backs. It is a frightful scene. The men, wild with excitement, spear the lovely animals with mad delight; others of the poor creatures, borne down by the weight of their dead and dying companions, every now and then make the whole mass heave in their smothering agonies.

The account given of the Boers of the Cashan mountains, otherwise named "Magaliesberg," is highly unfavourable; but we are cautioned not to confound them with the Cape colonists, nor to imagine that Boer is synonymous with our word boor: the term, as used in Africa, simply means farmer. These people are hostile to missions, as preaching the doctrine of human liberty, and object to English law, which places black and white men on terms of perfect equality. Among them are English deserters and men of desperate character. Whenever they gain the ascendancy they reduce the natives into bondage, considering that good government will always enforce compulsory labour. They are descended from Dutch and French Huguenot ancestors, claim to be among the chosen, and insist that the heathen are their inheritance, regarding the coloured race as black property. In 1852 the Boers made war on the Bakwains, killed many of the adults, and "carried off two hundred of our school children into slavery." In this foray Dr. Livingstone's house was plundered, his stock of medicines smashed, leaves were torn out of the books in his library, and all his furniture and clothing sold at public auction to defray the cost of this predatory expedition. Our missionary has traced this outrage up to its true source. "The Boers resolved to shut up the interior, and I determined to open the country."

Our traveller then proceeded to the Kalahari desert, of which he gives an interesting description, minutely noticing plants and animals as he approached its confines. Nor is it a useless tract of country as its name denotes. Accompanied by Messrs. Oswell and Murray, Dr. Livingstone started for the unknown region on the 1st June, 1849. All round Serolli the country is perfectly flat and composed of soft white sand. The sky is cloudless. A bright sunlight glares over the whole scene, and the clumps of trees and bushes are so uniform in size and appearance that no one can be distinguished from the other. It is a remarkable fact that the elands, a beautiful variety of antelopes, fed round the travellers where water was inaccessible to them. We here quote from the volume Dr. Livingstone's remarks on this curious fact:—

HOTTENTOTS.—WOMEN RETURNING FROM THE WATER, AND MEN ROUND A DEAD HARTE-BEEST.

Here, though the water was perfectly inaccessible to elands, large numbers of these fine animals fed around us; and, when killed, they were not only in good condition, but their stomachs actually contained considerable quantities of water. I examined carefully the whole alimentary canal, in order to see if there were any peculiarity which might account for the fact that this animal can subsist for months together without drinking, but found nothing. Other animals, such as the dikker (*Cephalopus mergens*), or puti (of the Bechuanas), the steinbuck (*Tragulus rupestris*), or puruhuru, the gemsbuck (*Oryx capensis*), or kukama, and the porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*), are all able to subsist without water for many months at a time, by living on bulbs and tubers containing moisture. They have sharp-pointed hoofs, well adapted for digging; and there is little difficulty in comprehending their mode of subsistence. Some animals, on the other hand, are never seen but in the vicinity of water. The presence of the rhinoceros, of the buffalo, and gnu (*Catoblepas gnu*), of the giraffe, the zebra, and pallah (*Antelope melampus*), is always a certain indication of water being within a distance of seven or eight miles; but one may see hundreds of elands (*Boselaphus orcas*), gemsbuck, the tolo or koodo (*Strepsiceros capensis*), also springbucks (*Gazella eucore*), and ostriches, without being warranted thereby in inferring the presence of water within thirty or forty miles. Indeed, the sleek, fat condition of the eland in such circumstances would not remove the apprehension of perishing by thirst from the mind of even a native. I believe, however, that these animals can subsist only where there is some moisture in the vegetation on which they feed: for in one year of unusual drought we saw herds of elands and flocks of ostriches crowding to the Zouga from the desert, and very many of the latter were killed in pitfalls on the banks. As long as there is any sap in the pasture they seldom need water. But should a traveller see the "spoor" of a rhinoceros, or buffalo, or zebra, he would at once follow it up, well assured that before he had gone many miles he would certainly reach water.

On the 1st August, 1849, they discovered Lake Ngami, a fine sheet of water, the dimensions of which are not accurately known. The natives professed to go round it in three days, travelling at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, which would give seventy-five miles for its circumference; while other opinions enlarge it to one hundred miles. "It is shallow, for I subsequently saw a native punting his canoe over seven or eight miles of the north-east end; it can never, therefore, be of much value as a commercial highway." The water of the lake is perfectly fresh when full, but brackish when low. In this region are many rivers whose existence was never suspected in a country supposed to be mere sand. The banks of the Zouga are represented as beautiful, resembling closely many parts of the River Clyde about Glasgow, and the trees which adorn the banks are magnificent. Here elephants abound, and a new species of antelope was discovered. The Zouga contains ten kinds of fish, which the natives spear with javelins. On the route the travellers encountered a most formidable insect, called "tsetse." "It is not much larger than the common house-fly, and is nearly of the same brown colour as the common honey-bee. Its peculiar buzz when once heard can never be forgotten by the traveller whose means of locomotion are domestic animals; for it is well known that the bite of this poisonous insect is certain death to ox, horse, and dog. A most remarkable feature in the bite of the tsetse is its perfect harmlessness to men and wild animals, and even calves, so long as they continue to suck the cows."

Dr. Livingstone gives an interesting account of the native chief, Sebituane, of whom he speaks as "decidedly the best specimen of a native chief I ever met. I never felt so much grieved by the loss of a black man before." It was in Sebituane's territory that the magnificent River Zambesi, in the centre of the continent, was discovered. At the period of its annual inundation it rises fully twenty feet in perpendicular height, and floods fifteen or twenty miles adjacent to its banks. Dispersed through the volume are interesting accounts of the habits of animals, and, as a specimen, we give our author's opinion of the character of the lion:—

THREE LIONS ATTEMPTING TO DRAG DOWN A BUFFALO.  
Nothing that I ever learned of the lion would lead me to attribute to it either the ferocious or noble character ascribed to it elsewhere. It possesses none of the nobility of the Newfoundland or St. Bernard dogs. With respect to its great strength there can be no doubt. The immense masses of muscle around its jaws, shoulders, and forearms, proclaim tremendous force. They would seem, however, to be inferior in power to those of the Indian tiger. Most of those feats of strength that I have seen performed by lions, such as the taking away of an ox, were not carrying, but dragging or trailing, the carcass along the ground; they have sprung on some occasions on to the hind quarters of a horse, but no one has ever seen them on the withers of a giraffe. They do not mount on the hind quarters of an eland even, but try to tear him down with their claws. Messrs. Oswell and Vardon once saw three lions endeavouring to drag down a buffalo, and they were unable to do so for a time, though he was then mortally wounded by a two-ounce ball. In general the lion seizes the animal he is attacking by the flank, near the hind leg, or by the throat, below the jaw. It is questionable whether he ever attempts to seize an animal by the withers. The flank is the most common point of attack, and that is the part he begins to feast on first. The natives and lions are very similar in their tastes in the selection of tit-bits. An eland may be seen disembowelled by a lion so completely that he scarcely

seems cut up at all. The bowels and fatty parts form a full meal for even the largest lion. The jackal comes sniffing about, and sometimes suffers for his temerity by a stroke from the lion's paw laying him dead. When gorged the lion falls fast asleep, and is then easily dispatched. Hunting a lion with dogs involves very little danger as compared with hunting the Indian tiger; because the dogs bring him out of cover and make him stand at bay, giving the hunter plenty of time for a deliberate shot.

We must hurry on to the Balonda tribes, who are real negroes, having much more wool on their heads and bodies than any of the Bechuana or Kaffir tribes. These people took Dr. Livingstone for a merman, on account of the straightness of his hair. Their chief town is Kabompo, a beautiful valley, through which a rill of water meanders, "embowered in banana and other tropical trees having great expansion of leaf." In this delightful spot the interview took place between the mission and Shinté, the chief of the Balondas:—

RECEPTION OF THE MISSION BY SHINTE.  
We were honoured with a grand reception by Shinté about eleven o'clock. Sambanza claimed the honour of presenting us, Manenko being slightly indisposed. The native Portuguese and Mambari went fully armed with guns in order to give Shinté a salute;—their drummer and trumpeter making all the noise that very old instruments would produce. The kotia, or place of audience, was about a hundred yards square, and two graceful specimens of a species of baobab stood near one end; under one of these sat Shinté, on a sort of throne covered with a leopard's skin. He had on a checked jacket, and a kilt of scarlet baize edged with green; many strings of large beads hung from his neck, and his limbs were covered with iron and copper armlets and bracelets. On his head he wore a helmet made of beads woven neatly together, and crowned with a great bunch of goose-feathers. Close to him sat three lads with large sheaves of arrows over their shoulders. When we entered the kotia the whole of Manenko's party saluted Shinté by clapping their hands; and Sambanza did obeisance by rubbing his chest and arms with ashes. One of the trees being unoccupied, I retreated to it for the sake of the shade, and my whole party did the same. We were now about forty yards from the chief, and could see the whole ceremony. The different sections of the tribe came forward in the same way that we did, the head man of each making obeisance with ashes which he carried with him for the purpose; then came the soldiers, all armed to the teeth, running and shouting towards us, with their swords drawn, and their faces screwed up so as to appear as savage as possible, for the purpose, I thought, of trying whether they could not make us take to our heels. As we did not, they turned round towards Shinté, and saluted him; then retired. When all had come, and were seated, then began the curious capering usually seen in picnics. A man starts up, and imitates the most approved attitudes observed in actual fight—as if throwing one javelin, receiving another on the shield, springing to one side to avoid a third, running backwards or forwards, leaping, &c. This over, Sambanza and the spokesman of Nyamooana stalked backwards and forwards in front of Shinté, and gave forth in a loud voice all they had been able to learn, either from myself or people, of my past history and connection with the Makololo; the return of the captives; the wish to open the country to trade; the Bible as a word from heaven; the white man's desire for the tribes to live in peace;—he ought to have taught the Makololo that first, for the Balonda never attacked them, yet they had assailed the Balonda; perhaps he is fibbing, perhaps not; they rather thought he was, but as the Balonda had good hearts, and Shinté had never done harm to any one, he had better receive the white man well, and send him on his way. Sambanza was gaily attired, and, besides a profusion of beads, had a cloth so long that a boy carried it after him as a train.

Behind Shinté sat about a hundred women, clothed in their best, which happened to be a profusion of red baize. The chief wife of Shinté, one of the Matebele, or Zulus, sat in front, with a curious red cap on her head. During the intervals between the speeches these ladies burst forth into a sort of plaintive ditty; but it was impossible for any of us to catch whether it was in praise of the speaker, of Shinté, or of themselves. This was the first time I had ever seen females present in a public assembly. In the south women are not permitted to enter the kotia; and, even when invited to come to a religious service there, would not enter until ordered to do so by the chief; but here they expressed approbation by clapping their hands, and laughing to different speakers; and Shinté frequently turned round and spoke to them.

A party of musicians, consisting of three drummers and four performers on the piano, went round the kotia several times, regaling us with their music. The drums are neatly carved from the trunk of a tree, and have a small hole in the side, covered with a bit of spider's web; the ends are covered with the skin of an antelope, pegged on; and when they wish to tighten it they hold it to the fire, to make it contract: the instruments are beaten with the hands.

The enlightened mind of Dr. Livingstone recognises the fact that commerce must first penetrate the African continent, and conciliate the natives, before Christianity can bestow its blessings on the natives. Hence the importance he justly attaches to his discovery of the noble rivers which connect the interior with the coast. In his last journey he says, "It was only now that I apprehended the true form of the river systems and continent. I had seen the various rivers of this country on the western side flowing from the subtending ridges into the centre, and received information from natives and Arabs that most of the rivers on the eastern side of the same great region took a somewhat similar course from an elevated ridge there, and that all united in two main drains, the one flowing to the N. and the other to the S., and that the northern drain found its way out by the Congo to the W., and the southern by the Zambesi to the E. I was thus on the watershed, or highest point, of these two great systems, but still not more than 4000 feet above the level of the sea, and 1000 feet lower than the top of the western ridge we had already crossed; yet, instead of lofty snow-clad mountains, appearing to verify the conjectures of the speculative, we had extensive plains over which one may travel a month without seeing anything higher than an ant-hill or a tree."

We have seen how narrowly our adventurous traveller escaped from the lion in the early part of his career, and nearly at its close he was threatened with a watery grave by the attack of an amphibious monster:—

BOAT CAPSIZED BY A HIPPOPOTAMUS ROBBED OF HER YOUNG.  
I left Naliele on the 13th of August, and when proceeding along the shore at midday a hippopotamus struck the canoe with her forehead, lifting one-half of it quite out of the water, so as nearly to overturn it. The force of the butt she gave tilted Mashauana out into the river; the rest of us sprang to the shore, which was only about ten yards off. Glancing back, I saw her come to the surface a short way off, and look to the canoe, as if to see if she had done much mischief. It was a female, whose young one had been speared the day before. No damage was done except wetting persons and goods. This is so unusual an occurrence when the precaution is taken to coast along the shore that my men exclaimed, "Is the beast mad?" There were eight of us in the canoe at the time, and the shake it received shows the immense power of this animal in the water.

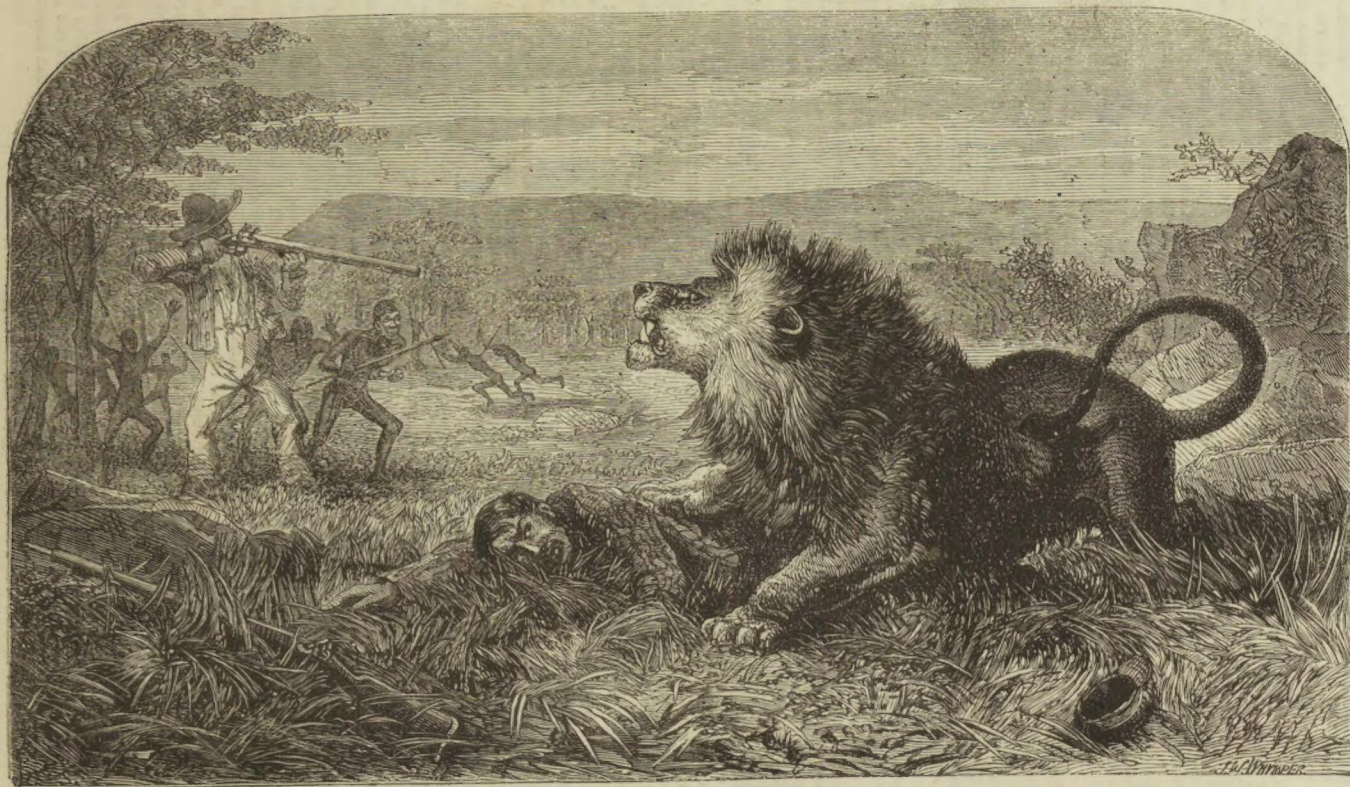
Our last Illustration refers to an accident that occurred when the travellers had left the River Loangwa and the hills and were approaching Zumbo:—

THE TRAVELLING PROCESSION INTERRUPTED.  
When we left the Loangwa we thought we had got rid of the hills; but there are some behind Mazanzwe, though five or six miles off from the river. Tsetse and the hills had destroyed two riding oxen, and when the little one that I now rode knocked up I was forced to march on foot. The bush being very dense and high, we were going along among the trees, when three buffaloes, which we had unconsciously passed above the wind, thought that they were surrounded by men, and dashed through our line. My ox set off at a gallop, and when I could manage to glance back I saw one of the men up in the air about five feet above a buffalo, which was tearing along with a stream of blood running down his flank. When I got back to the poor fellow, I found that he had lighted on his face, and, although he had been carried on the horns of the buffalo about twenty yards before getting the final toss, the skin was not pierced, nor was a bone broken. When the beasts appeared, he had thrown down his load, and stabbed one in the side. It turned suddenly upon him, and, before he could use a tree for defence, carried him off. We snatched him well, and then went on, and in about a week he was able to engage in the hunt again.

Dr. Livingstone justly views "the end of the geographical feat as the beginning of the missionary enterprise," taking the latter term to include "every effort made for the amelioration of our race." According to his researches, there can be no doubt that the real mouth of the Zambesi is available for commercial purposes. "The delta is claimed by the Portuguese, and the southern bank of the Luabo, or Cuama, as this part of the Zambesi is sometimes called, is owned by independent natives of the Kaffir family." The Portuguese command the main entrance to the new central region; and, as they have proclaimed Mozambique a free port, they would co-operate with us in opening up the rich country beyond, and developing its resources, especially the culture of cotton. We earnestly hope that these cheering prospects will soon be placed in a train of realisation.

Appended to this book is a most useful table of latitudes and longitudes, of lunar distances, and of the boiling points of water at specified altitudes. It is copiously illustrated by admirable engravings; and, considering the nature of the subject on which it treats, and the just celebrity of the author, it may be considered the book of the season.





THE MISSIONARY'S ESCAPE FROM THE LION.



THE HOPO OR TRAP FOR DRIVING GAME.



HOTTENTOTS. —WOMEN RETURNING FROM THE WATER, AND MEN AROUND A DEAD HARTE-BEEST.—FROM A SKETCH AT STAFFORD-HOUSE.



THE PIT AT THE EXTREMITY OF THE HOPO.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





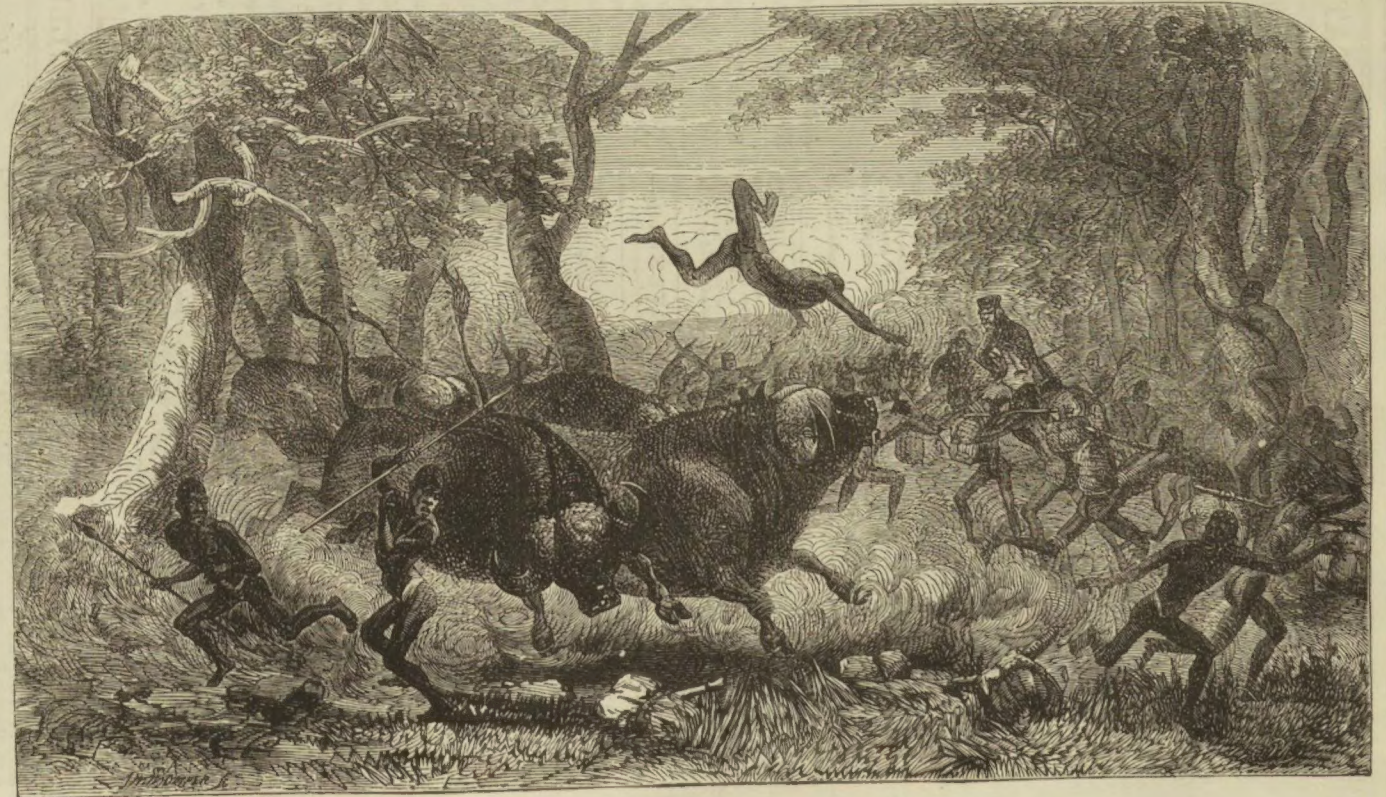
THREE LIONS ATTEMPTING TO DRAG DOWN A BUFFALO, AS SEEN BY MR. OSWELL AND MAJOR VARDON.



RECEPTION OF THE MISSION BY SHINTÉ.



BOAT CAPSIZED BY A HIPPOPOTAMUS ROBBED OF HER YOUNG.



THE TRAVELLING PROCESSION INTERRUPTED.—(SEE PAGE 451.)



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Nov. 8.—22nd Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.  
 TUESDAY, 10.—Martin Luther born, 1483.  
 WEDNESDAY, 11.—St. Martin.  
 THURSDAY, 12.—Berlin declared in a state of siege, 1818.  
 FRIDAY, 13.—St. Brigid.  
 SATURDAY, 14.—Great Free Trade Meeting at Manchester, 1842.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 29	6 50	7 27	8 10	8 50	9 32	10 11
10 45	11 17	11 45	—	0 7	0 29	0 50

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**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday,** and during the week, the new Comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, with LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS, and the Spanish Ballet of THE STAR OF ANDALUSIA.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF "THE TEMPEST."  
**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday** and during the week will be presented Shakspere's Play of THE TEMPEST, preceded by LIVING TOO FAST.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Crowded Houses.—Last** six Nights of the Green Bushes, and Second Week of Madame Celeste this season.—Monday and during the week, THE GREEN BUSHES, and THE DRAPEY QUESTION; or, Who's for India? Mr. Wright and Mr. J. Bedford every night.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and** Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening, the new Grand Equestrian Spectacle, entitled THE WAR TRAIL; or, the White Horse of the Prairie. Followed by scenes in the Arena introducing for the first time the new Troupe of Lady Equestrians and Juvenile Riders and other talented artists.—Commence at Seven.

**SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, Messrs. SHEPHERD and** CHESWICK.—MONDAY, and during the week, a new Drama, in three acts, of INDIA IN '857. Messrs. Shepherd, Cheswick, R. Potter, Voltaire, Widdicombe, Belmont, Smith, W. H. Eburne, Miss M. Eburne, Miss C. Chalmers, Webster, and Johnsons. UP IN THE WORLD. Henry Muller, Mr. H. Widdicombe, and THE BARRISTER.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**  
 Shoreditch.—Mr. J. ANDERSON and Miss ELSWORTHY every evening. Mr. JOHN DOL GLASS will appear three times during the week. Boxes and Stalls, 1s. and 9d.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Stalls and Private Boxes, 2s. 6d., 2s., and 1s. 6d. each person.

**HERR WILJALBA PRIKELL.—HANOVER-SQUARE**  
 ROOMS, THURSDAY, NOV. 12th, 1857.—Herr WILJALBA PRIKELL, Physician to her Majesty the Empress of Russia, has the honour to announce that, for the first time in England, he will give his extraordinary and original singular East treatment of Physical and Natural Magic, entitled TWO HOURS OF ILLUSION, performed without the aid of any apparatus, which he has had the honour of presenting with the greatest applause before the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Sultan Mahomet, the King of Bavaria, Saxony, Denmark, and Greece, and all the Ducal Courts of Germany. To commence at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**MR. W. T. WRIGHTSON'S FIRST BALLAD and MIS-**  
 CELLANEOUS CONCERT.—It will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on WEDNESDAY Evening, November 11, when he will have the honour of singing (for the first time) two new ballads, "Her bright smile haunts me still," and "My Mother's gentle word," and several popular songs and duets with Mrs. E. F. Linnin, on that occasion. Also, a Youth of extraordinary musical genius not yet 13 years of age, born blind, named Joseph Linnin (a pupil of the eminent professor of the violin, M. Salomon, who has given the highest testimonials of the boy's remarkable talent, will make his first appearance in public. He will perform on the violin De Beriot's sonata, No. 6; Fantasia, "Luceria Borgia," arranged by reinton; and also "Le Carnaval de Venise." Paganini's Variations, upon the Pastoral Tibia, or common pipe. He will likewise exhibit his versatility of talent by a performance upon the Grand Organ. To commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved and numbered seats, 5s.; body of the room, 3s. Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the principal music-warehouses.

## FIFTH YEAR.

**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original**  
 Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at BEDFORD, NOVEMBER 9; NORTHAMPTON, 10; LEAMINGTON, 11 and 12; BANBURY, 13.

**LAUREN'S NEW CASINO, Newman-street, Oxford-street,**  
 Opens every Evening at Half-past Eight o'clock; Dancing at Nine. Admission, 1s.

**MARLEYBONE INSTITUTION, Edwards-street, Portman-**  
 square.—On WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, at Eight o'clock, and Three following Wednesdays, Mr. H. OTTELEY will deliver FOUR LECTURES on PAINTING and PAINTERIES, ANCIENT and MODERN, illustrated by numerous Examples of the various Schools of Art. Admission, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Two Shillings. Family Tickets for the Course, admitting Three Persons, Half-a-Guinea; Reserved Seats, One Guinea. Tickets and Programmes to be had of Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Messrs. T. Graves and Co., Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Sans; and at the Library of the Institution.

**EXETER HALL.—INDIA.—Rev. Mr. BELLEW.—**  
 THURSDAY, NOV. 12.—Mr. MITCHELL has the pleasure to announce that the Rev. J. M. Bellew has consented to repeat the LECTURE upon INDIA, Past, Present, and Future, on Thursday Evening, November 12, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Indian Relief Fund. Admission to the whole of the West Gallery, the Orchestra, and under the Gallery, 1s.; a few Reserved and Numbered Seats near the Platform, 5s. Reserved Seats (not numbered), 3s. Tickets may be obtained at the Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall; Mr. Carter's, Carlton Library, 12, Regent-street; Messrs. Maule's, Warehouse, 73, Strand; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s Music Warehouse, 48, Cheapside; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, London, 67 and 68, Harley-street.**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853, for General Female Education, and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.  
 The Half-Term will begin on Nov. 10th. Fees for classes meeting once a week, 17s. 6d.; for those meeting twice, £1 8s.  
 The Half-yearly Examinations for Certificates in Special Subjects will begin on December 15th. Fee for the first examination, £1; for each succeeding one, 10s.  
 Particulars and terms of Application may be obtained at the College itself, from Ten to Four, or will be sent by post. E. H. PLUMPTRE, Secretary and Dean.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Incorporated by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9, and BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, 1, Princess-street, Bank, London.

Major-General Alexander, Blackheath Park, Chairman.  
 Rates of premium reduced to the lowest possible scale compatible with security, and suitable to every class of Policy-holders. ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

**A MARRIED MEDICAL MAN, residing in the Neighbour-**  
 hood of London, has now a VACANCY for a RESIDENT PATIENT. A Nervous or Slightly Insane Case would be preferred. No other Patients are taken. The advertiser's house is large and commodious, with a fine view over the surrounding country.—Address, W. T., 10, Duchesse-street, Portland-place.

**THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall,**  
 London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs, of every description. Agents wanted in Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, Chili, Cuba, Jamaica, Mauritius, California.

**EMIGRATION.—Passages to Australia, Tasmania, New**  
 Zealand, &c., may be secured through Messrs. S. W. SILVER and CO., Emigration Outfitters 3 and 4, Bishopsgate-street (opposite the London Tavern), City. Letters of Credit granted, and reliable information from their numerous connections given, upon application as above, personally, or by post.

**FOR REMOVING FURNITURE, &c., by road or railway,**  
 within the expense of packing, address J. TAYLOR, Carman to her Majesty, 41, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, and Connaught-yard, Edgware-road.

**GUNS.—Breech loaders, Double Rifles, Revolvers, Air Canes,**  
 &c.—Fowling-pieces, 10 to 25 guineas. Double Guns in Pairs. Improved Breech-loaders for quick firing, to load with cartridges.—REILLY, 502, New Oxford-street, London.

**DUTCH FLOWERING ROOTS for present Planting, com-**  
 prising Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, Ranunculus, Anemones, Gladioli, Japan Lilies, Snowdrops, &c., &c., for house and garden culture. A descriptive catalogue of which, with valuable treatises on their culture, may be had on application, or free by post. Collections of bulbs, 20s. and upwards, sent carriage-paid. Named Hyacinths for pots and glasses, 6s., 7s., 8s., 10s., 12s., per dozen; showy double Tulips for beds or borders, 3s., 6d. to 12s., 6d. per hundred; Polyanthus Narcissus, 3s. per dozen. All orders to be accompanied with a remittance or reference.—HUTCH and McCULLOCH, Seedsmen, South-row (opposite Southampton-street), Covent-garden Market, London.

GREAT INDIA DOUBLE NUMBER  
OF THE  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,  
WITH  
COLOURED SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

On the 28th of NOVEMBER next will be published an Extra Number, in order to give a Complete and Graphic Account of the Affairs in the East; together with

## A PICTURESQUE MAP OF OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

This Double Number will contain

## A COMPLETE HISTORY

OF

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA;

Embellished with Views of the following Places:—

DELHI, CAWNPORE,  
 BENARES, PESHAWUR,

## PRINTED IN COLOURS.

And the following Picturesque Engravings:—

Nawab's Durbar, and Reception at Sire Pungemee, an Annual Nautch or Dance (page).  
 Hindoo Fair (page engraving). Street crossing the Second Bridge, Srinugger.  
 The Nawab of Moorsheadabad. Fireworks before the Aynah Mehal, Moorsheadabad (page).  
 Mahomedan Festival (page). The Taj Mehal Gateway.  
 Vegetable Bazaar. Palace of Moorsheadabad.  
 The Rutt Jathra Hindoo Festival held at Juggernaut (page). Views in Lucknow, Agra, &c.  
 A Mussulman Marriage (page).

Besides a great variety of Engravings from Native Drawings, from Photographs, and Correspondents' Sketches on the spot, this Number will also contain Engravings from our Artist's Sketches in China, and other Illustrations.

It is expected that this Double Number will be the most interesting and acceptable to our Subscribers of any Double Number published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen; and at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

\*\*\* TO THE TRADE.—All extra supplies must be ordered immediately, as only a limited number of additional copies will be printed.

With this week's Paper is published a COLOURED SUPPLEMENT of the "LEVIATHAN" ("GREAT EASTERN") Steamship, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Next week we shall illustrate with Large Engravings the recent Attempt to Launch the Great Eastern Steamship.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1857.

THE Bank of England raised the minimum rate of discount on Thursday to 9 per cent. Immediately its determination was known the public funds declined considerably and the gloom which pervaded the commercial community on Wednesday was deepened. Sinister reports and more sinister conjectures were at once put into circulation, and future prospects were regarded as extremely unfavourable. The public has not taken our advice, to adopt proper means to obtain relief, and now suffers, and will yet have to suffer, we are afraid, very seriously, from defects in our Money-laws. The Ministers, too, have looked apparently on these long-foreshadowed events with perfect indifference, and have taken no effective means to remedy evils which are partly the consequence of their acts and of the legislation they approve of. Because gold continues to go out of the Bank, why should bank-notes equal in amount to the gold be withdrawn or suppressed? The reason assigned for an enactment which annihilates a certain amount of bank-notes when they are most wanted, which causes a scarcity of legal-tender currency, and forces the Bank to ordain a rise in the rate of discount, is that it is necessary, in order to preserve the convertibility of bank-notes at their full value. This is, we admit, indispensable; but it seems amply provided for by the contract to pay on demand which every note bears on its face. Excellent as the object proposed is, the law to attain it does not save us from great commercial disturbance. In spite of it we have suffered for several months all the miseries of continual panic. They would be instantly relieved, as they were in 1847, by the Government suspending that clause in the Act of 1844 which compels the Bank of England to regulate the issue of notes solely and entirely by the quantity of gold in its coffers. If we cannot get the more effectual relief of small notes, let us have again the suspension of the clause of the Act of 1844; otherwise we are very likely to follow the example of the United States, and be obliged to sanction, as the only means of carrying on business, the inconvertibility of bank-notes. The great precautions taken in the States to secure convertibility have ended in establishing inconvertibility. Not because the issue of notes was excessive, for all the banks of New York, with a capital of about £13,000,000, only issue notes (including small notes) to the amount of less than £2,000,000, while the Bank of England, with a capital, including the Rest, of £17,000,000, issues now £23,000,000, or, in proportion to capital, about eight times as large an amount of notes as the banks of New York, but because the law in the States prohibited the banks from issuing the amount of notes which the business of the country required. To deny the public here relief from present difficulties, from an apprehension that paper promises to pay will be issued in excess, is to inflict a great positive injury on the nation from an idle fear. The clause of the Act of 1844 is, in fact, founded on a false theory. It is assumed and asserted that paper currency ought to vary in quantity exactly as the metallic money displaced would vary, were there no paper money. But the very essence of the invention of paper money is, that it shall vary with the business of society, keeping the value of the currency, as long as the note can be exchanged at will for gold, exactly on a level with the metallic standard. The substitution of paper for gold necessarily

increases business, and makes more money requisite. To limit the amount, therefore, by the quantity of metallic money is to deprive society of the chief advantage of the invention of paper money. It is like prohibiting us from travelling by rail at greater speed than by mail-coach, or prohibiting us from sending more communications by the telegraph and the post together than were sent by the post alone before the invention of the telegraph. Now, to continue the absurd restrictions of the Act of 1844 is to doom many persons to ruin and society to vast injury, from a pertinacious adherence to a law which every day's experience proves to be a public wrong, originating in an erroneous theory.

## THE COURT.

The Queen has received a succession of distinguished guests at Windsor Castle during the past week. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary closed their visit on Saturday; and on the same day Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at the Castle. Among the other members of the aristocracy who have enjoyed the Royal hospitality are the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, Earl Granville, Lord Rotheby, and Mr. and Lady Frances Baillie.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, walked on the east terrace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston accompanied the Royal party.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, rode out on horseback. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Lady Palmerston, took a carriage drive. The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Viscount Palmerston went out shooting.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Alice, again rode out on horseback. In the afternoon the Countess de Neuilly and the Duc de Nemours visited her Majesty. Lord and Lady Palmerston left for London.

On Wednesday, after again enjoying equestrian exercise, the Queen presided at a Privy Council, whereat Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Friday (yesterday) until Thursday, the 17th December.

Lord Cremorne and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Lord Byron and Colonel the Hon. N. Hood as the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Major-General Buckley and Captain the Hon. D. de Ros have succeeded Major-General Bouvier and Colonel F. H. Seymour as the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Couper, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday morning. Her Royal Highness returned to Frogmore in the afternoon.

The Earl of Aberdeen, we are happy to learn by the accounts from Haddo House, N.B., received in town on Saturday, has nearly recovered from his recent illness, which at one period caused much anxiety to his family.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

THE CHAPEL OF HARROW SCHOOL was consecrated on Sunday last, by the Lord Bishop of London, when there was a large muster of old Harrovians and others to witness the ceremony. The collections throughout the day, for a stained glass window in the chancel to commemorate the consecration, amounted to upwards of £104.

A CONFIRMATION was held on Monday week by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield in Yoxall Church, at which 130 young persons were confirmed. His Lordship's simple, earnest, and affectionate address was listened to with the deepest attention, and the Bishop expressed his satisfaction at the orderly and reverent behaviour of the candidates.

AT LITTLE BROMWICH, on Wednesday week, the foundation-stone of the proposed schools for that hamlet was laid by the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, in the presence of a highly respectable assemblage. The site of the intended school is the gift of Charles Reeves, Esq., the churchwarden of St. Margaret's. Previous to the ceremony Divine service was celebrated in the church.

CITY OF LONDON.—The church of the united parishes of St. Olave Jewry and St. Martin Pomeroy, situated in Old Jewry, has, during the past month, undergone a thorough repair and restoration. The church was erected by Sir C. Wren, and is a plain structure—the most noticeable feature being the peculiarity of the plan, which, in conformity with the site, gradually widens from east to west, and the western wall is sprayed off on both sides: this causes the plan to closely resemble a coffin in form.

IN CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL a new painted window has been erected in the north aisle. The designs in the several lights and tracery represent our Lord healing the blind man, restoring the leper, the Pool of Bethesda, Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, Peter at the Beautiful Gate, with medallions containing busts of the Apostles Paul, Barnabas, Peter, and John, the whole having reference to the healing of the sick. This window has been presented by the Rev. H. M. Wagner, Vicar of Brighton, and treasurer of the Cathedral, as a thank-offering for recovery from a severe illness.

IN ELY CATHEDRAL the undergraduates' window has been put up, and forms a counterpart to the opposite lantern window representing the history of Etheldreda. The undergraduates' window contains figures of Archbishop Dunstan, Withburga, Edward, Edgar, Abbot Brithnoth, and Duke Brithnoth. There is also now being laid in Ely Cathedral, at the back of the retdos, a monumental mosaic slab to the memory of Bishop Allen and his wife.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIP at OXFORD.—There will be an election to an open exhibition (besides the two scholarships announced) on Saturday, December 5th, of the annual value of about £40, and will be tenable for seven years, if the exhibitor shall be so long resident. Candidates, if members of the University, must not have attained to their degree. Certificates of baptism and testimonials of good conduct to be presented to the Provost of Oriel, on Monday, November 30.

THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—On Monday the winter session of this University was formally opened. Principal Lee presided. The usual unmanly demonstrations with which the students inaugurate the session were indulged in on this occasion. Professor Miller addressed the students, calling on them, by the good feeling which he was sure characterised the majority, to discountenance and put down the annoyances committed by the group of "boys and blackguards" in the left hand of the gallery, whence the noises and showers of peas and crackers chiefly proceeded. Ultimately the disturbance was quelled, and silence having been obtained, the proceedings were opened with prayer. Principal Lee delivered the address to the student.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rectories: Rev. J. Bell to Brighton, and Curate of Bythorn and Old Weston, Hunts; Rev. T. Myers to Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, with St. John-del-Pyke and St. Maurice annexed, York; Rev. E. Pigott to Whittington, Lancashire; Rev. R. L. A. Roberts to Llangynhafal, Denbighshire; Rev. W. G. Sealy to St. Lawrence, Winchester.—Vicars: Rev. A. H. Ashworth to Nether Wallop, Hants.—Incumbencies: Rev. R. East to St. Andrew's, Newcastle; Rev. W. King to Chatham.—Chaplaincy: Rev. J. H. Murray to the Magdalen Hospital, Holloway, Bath.—Perpetual Curacies: Rev. S. J. Bowles to the newly-consecrated Church of St. James, Baldersby; Rev. J. Johnson to Wroughton, Wigan; Rev. H. S. White to St. Matthew, Thorpe, Norwich.—Curacies: Rev. H. Gerty to Booterstown, Dublin; Rev. B. Mallam to St. Peter, Burnley.

THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—The returns made up to Saturday last show that the amount already subscribed for the sufferers by the Indian mutiny exceeds £200,000, and the subscriptions continue to pour in without the least sign of abatement. We give some of the most noticeable of the recent contributions. The King of Greece has sent to the Lord Mayor of London from his private purse £400 to the fund, and he has, moreover, directed an ordinance to be made public throughout the kingdom for the opening of subscription lists in favour of the victims of this barbarous mutiny.—A subscription for the Indian sufferers has been opened at Turin, headed by King Victor Emanuel with 10,000l. £400.—The Cork Examiner contains the following:—"We learn by a letter from Rome that the Holy Father has sent 2000 francs (£30) out of his private purse towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers in India."—The example set by his Majesty the Sultan has been followed by some of the principal residents of Constantinople, and the sum of £780 6s. 6d. has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor by the hon. secretary, Mr. J. Hardy. The above included 100 guineas contributed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and 20 guineas by Lady Stratford de Redcliffe.—The collections in Jersey now exceed £1300, and, as there are still three country parishes to send in their lists, doubtless Jersey will be the means of adding £1500 to the fund.—The Consul at Marseilles, Mr. A. Turnbull, has forwarded £64 15s. raised at that place for the fund for the relief of the sufferers in India.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

ADMIATION of authors in England (who deserve well of England) is not confined to Shakespeare alone. Yet there are very many among us who affect to think so, and, perhaps, with some degree of truth. Our admiration of Shakespeare took a tangible shape in a real subscription for (perhaps) an imaginary house. Ireland has just erected a statue to her poet—Tom Moore. Scotland has already a public monument to her poet—Robert Burns. In England we allow the house of Sir Isaac Newton to fall to ruins—his apple-tree has long lighted village fires, like Shakespeare's mulberry-tree. Who would buy the house of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood?—not the College of Physicians. Who would buy the house in Windmill-street of William Hunter?—not the College of Surgeons. Who would buy the cottage of Ray the naturalist?—not the Ray Society. Who would buy the school-room of Camden?—not the Camden Society, not the Painter Stainers' Company. Who would save Sir Joshua's painting-room?—not the Royal Academy. Who would preserve Garrick's house in the Adelphi?—not the Drury-lane Committee, or Mr. E. T. Smith. Who would preserve the remaining fragments of Bacon's house at Gorbamby?—not his favourite Gray's Inn, not a single inmate of the Inns of Court or Chancery. Would Barry give a lath to preserve the working-room of Wren? Would Gibson give a brick to preserve the studio of Rubens? These are the questions that we hear asked. But England is not supine to the preservation of the homes of her illustrious men. Only this week an illustration (and a good one) has reached us that this supineness is not universal. The great man of the last century was, it is said, and we incline to believe, Samuel Johnson. We know more clever and active people who evince an active and expensive sympathy with Sam Johnson than with any other Englishman who flourished between 1700 and 1800. Whoever saw and did not covet P—'s illustrated Boswell—that marvellous specimen of Johnsonian hero-worship, ample in itself to afford another subject to T. Carlyle? But R—'s wise and profusely-expensive admiration of Johnson has been this week surpassed in the admiration expressed in mind and money for the man Johnson by a Johnston of that ilk. Oh, ho! Sam affected to dislike Scotchmen, but he loved Boswell. And to a Scotchman Sam of London "ilk" is indebted for another mark of hero-worship on the part of a Scot that deserves commemoration. Johnston, of Ben Jonson and Sam Johnson origin (not a bad fellow himself, though a lawyer), has actually, out of his own heart and his own pocket, seen marked, carted, preserved, drawn, and photographed, every identical brick, timber, lath, and, we might almost add, morsel of plaster, forming the rooms No. 1, in Inner Temple-lane, London, in which Sam Johnson sported, moralised, and talked, and spent the slender earnings of his immortal Dictionary. And whither, the reader will ask, have these valuable and carefully-looked-after materials gone? We will answer—to the Crystal Palace!—a gift on the part of the admiring Johnston of this ilk to the Company, in modest expectation that the Company will—as they have, we believe, expressed they will do—re-erect Johnson's chambers, and allow a million of admirers—having previously paid their admission shillings—to people the chambers of that truly great and good man with Goldsmith, Boswell, Reynolds, and Madame de Boufflers. The Benchers of the Temple will not, we believe, be wanting in this matter.

This is a dull week for news, in spite of Murray's unprecedented yearly sale of books, in which we rejoice as heartily as if we possessed the double house in what Charles Lamb calls "John Murray-street," and the choice villa (as well) looking on tly church, oh Wimbledon! Dull the week is. Then to our other "talk." There is in Westminster Abbey, in the second best part of it—for poets are second only to Kings—a monument to Addison—everybody's Addison. It is a statue—not a good one—a standing statue designed and cut about the year 1806 or 1809 (our books are away from us) by the elder Westmacott, recently sepulchred, and of course still without a tomb. The great essayist, and we will add the poet, is seen standing—his head, it is true, is not very full of Tatlers or Spectators, or Campaigns or Catos—in fact, it is a kind of fool's head; and below is a long Latin inscription, telling what it was not required to tell, and telling that badly. Why it was erected it is easy to imagine; when it was erected, that is easily gathered; but at whose expense it was put up no one tells. Not a biographer, not a verger, not a handbooks—no single soul blessed with life and communication withal—has condescended to tell us. Shall we tell? We will. This same statue of Addison in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey was erected by his only child—his daughter—Charlotte Addison, who died unmarried in the year 1797—eighty years after the death of her illustrious father. In 1770 the daughter made her will, and in this will she leaves the sum of £1000 to her executrixes for the purpose of erecting a monument where they may think fit to the memory of her dear father. Seven-and-twenty years after this bequest the daughter is buried—we believe, not where she expresses in her will she wished to be—by the side of her dear father; and, some twelve years after, her executrixes and residuary legatees all being dead, the statue is erected in Westminster Abbey, apart from Addison's tomb in Henry VII.'s Chapel. Charlotte Addison was only two degrees removed from imbecility. She had heard of her father, and she inherited her father's money, and the money of her mother, the Countess of Warwick. Was the erection of this monument the free and unadvised act of her own mind? We think not. Addison's daughter was induced to erect this monument by a clause in the will (the facts are new—unknown to Aikin or Macaulay) of her aunt, Addison's only surviving sister, Dorothy Combes, described by Swift in his journal to Stella as handsome and very like her illustrious brother. Dorothy, who died in 1749, left the residue of her estate for the erection of a monument to her brother "in Westminster Abbey," hoping that her niece (so she expresses it) would "contribute generously towards completing the same." Addison's only daughter remembered (if, indeed, she wanted prompting) her aunt's last request; and Addison's statue in Westminster Abbey was erected at the expense of his sole surviving sister and his only child. We shall look upon this statue (in future) with a different and deeper feeling.

Go and hear Mr. Otley at Marylebone (next week) upon Art. The world of Art owes great obligations to his father, and the son is adding to these obligations.

THE REV. DR. LEISHMAN, of Govan (says the *Edinburgh Courier*), will be proposed as Moderator of the next General Assembly.

NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.—The Earl of Ducie has been appointed to fill the office of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, rendered vacant by the death of Earl Fitzhardinge.

MR. JUSTICE CRESSWELL will, in all probability, be the Judge of the new Probate Court, created under the bill of last session.

THE HAVELLOCK GRAND MARCH.—This stirring piece of music, which has been composed by Miss Adeline M. Cooper, for the benefit of the Indian Fund, was performed at her Majesty's dinner party at Windsor Castle, on Tuesday, by the band of the Scots Fusiliers. We understand that the sale of the "Allied Army March," by the same fair composer, about two years since, yielded £50 to the Patriotic Fund; and we hope that the results of the publication of the "Havellock March" will prove alike successful.

## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

## CASUALTIES DURING THE MUTINIES.

IN CONTINUATION OF THE LISTS PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.  
(From the "Homecard Mail.")

Allen, Assist. Surgeon R. D. Dove, and wife, at Cawnpore.  
Angelo, Lieut. F. Cortlandt, 16th Bengal N.I. Armstrong, Lieut. J. H. M. 5th Bengal N.I. Bailour, Lieut. Melville, 2nd Bengal L.C. Barman, Lieut. C. B. 1st Bombay N.I. Barman, Lieut. Charles, 14th Bengal N.I. Becher, Lieut. R. A. 43rd Bengal N.I. Berriell, George, wife and family, at Delhi. Berriell, William (uncov.), and wife and daughter, at Cawnpore.  
Berrill, Thomas A. (uncov.), at Cawnpore. Berrill, Henry (uncov.), at Cawnpore.  
Belson, Capt. Henry, 53rd Bengal N.I. Bickelstaff, Capt. James B. M. 33rd Foot. Biggs, Lieut. F. D. Oyley, 10th Bengal N.I. Boulton, Lieut. Augustus J., 7th Bengal L.C. Bowling, Assist. Surg. J. Pierce, at Cawnpore. Branshaw, Lieut. J. Hill, H. M. 52nd Foot. Bridges, Lieut. O. Simpson, 5th Bengal N.I. Browne, Lieut. Robert, 56th Bengal N.I. Burney, Lieut. Frederick W., Bengal Artillery. Byrne, Ensign J. Lealand, 10th Bengal N.I. Campbell, Rev. D. E., at Futtighur. Chalmers, Lieut. W. A., 56th Bengal N.I. Clarke, Lieut. Joseph C. L., 67th Bengal N.I. Clough, Ensign Edmund, 57th Bengal N.I. Clutbridge, Capt. John, H. M. 57th Foot. Cockey, H. E., at Cawnpore.  
Collyer, Surgeon Nathaniel, at Cawnpore. Colvin, J. M., Bengal Civil Service, at Agra. Cunliffe, C. W., Bengal Civil Service.  
Daniell, Lieut. M. G., 2nd Bengal L.C. Dawkins, Ensign A., 53rd Bengal N.I. Doyce, Lieut. A., 50th Bengal N.I. Eckford, Lieut. Robert, 10th Bengal N.I. Edgell, Captain R. J., 53rd Bengal N.I. Evans, Ensign R. N., 53rd Bengal N.I. Fagan, Lieut. H., 56th Bengal N.I. Fagan, Captain R. C. H., Bengal Art. Fitzgerald, Lieut. J. R. S., H. M. 75th Foot. Forman, Ensign T. W., 53rd Bengal N.I. Freeman, Rev. J. E., of Futtighur. Goad, Lieut. C. R., 56th Bengal N.I. Grant, Lieut. J. A., 3rd Madras Eur. Regt. Halliday, Brigadier R. D., H. M. 75th Foot. Henderson, Ensign J. W., 56th Bengal N.I. Hildebrand, Lieut. E. H., Bengal Art. Hill, Ensign E. C., H. M. 32nd Foot and wife. Hollings, Major G. E., 28th Bengal N.I. Hutchinson, J. R., Bengal Civil Service. Iqbal, Lieut. H. P. M., 5th Bengal N.I. Ireland, Assist. Surg. W. W. Jackson, Lieut. P. H., 57th Bengal N.I., wife, and youngest son.  
Jacob, Major G. O., 1st Bengal Fusiliers. James, (Capt. Marhal), 28th Bengal N.I. Jellie, Lieut. Frederick G., 53rd Bengal N.I. Jenkins, Charles J. H., Bengal Civil Service. Johnson, Rev. A. O., of Futtighur. Johnston, Alexander, Bengal Civil Service. Kempland, Capt. George, 56th Bengal N.I. Kenny, Ensign H. T. W. O., H. M. 8th Foot. Knyvet, Lieut. W. J. B., 38th Beng. N.I. Lamb, Lieut. John Henson, Bengal Artillery. Lewis, Lieut. Edward Dacre F., 17th Beng. N.I. Lester, Capt. Anthony G., 2nd Bengal N.I. Lloyd, T. K., Bombay C.S., at Humeopore. Lysaght, Capt. C., 28th Beng. N.I., and wife. MacBarnet, Capt. George G., 50th Beng. N.I. MacCallum, Rev. John, at Shahjehanpore. Mackay, Rev. J., at Delhi. MacMullin, Rev. R., of Futtighur. MacWhirter, J. P., Bengal C.S., at Panceut. Mainwaring, Lieut. Charles, 6th Bengal L.C. Maudslow, Lieut. William John, 2nd Beng. L.C. Martin, Lieut. J. Nickleson, Bengal Artillery. Martin, Lieut. Norman Alex., 7th Bengal L.C. Mason, Capt. George H. M., 74th Bengal N.I. Master, Lieut. Gilbert August, 53rd Beng. N.I. Moncrieff, Rev. Edward Theophilus Russell, wife and child, at Cawnpore. Murray, Lieut., Guide Corps. Newland, Lieut., at Meerut. Phillips, Ensign, 12th Bengal N.I. Pitt, Lieut. Wm. Wilberforce, 28th Beng. N.I. Pomeroy, Robert Henry, Bengal Civil Service. Pratt, Lieut.-Col. E. J. H. M.'s 9th Lancers. Quinn, Lieut. C. W., 2nd Bengal L.C. Rakker, Lieut. H. T. A., 55th Bengal N.I. Rosser, Capt. C. Foster, H. M.'s 6th Dragoons. Ruthford, Lieut. G. W., 28th Bengal N.I. Salmon, Lieut. M. M., 28th Bengal N.I. Saunders, Lieut. F. J. G., H. M.'s 8th Foot. Scott, Lieut. C. F., 28th Bengal N.I., mother, and two sisters. Sharpe, Capt. J. Edward, 46th Bengal N.I. Smith, Lieut. Henry, 14th Bengal N.I. Sneyd, Capt. H. W. L., 28th Bengal N.I. Sotheby, Lieut. G. M. W., Bengal Artillery. Staples, Capt. John, 9th Bengal L.C. Stebbing, Lieut., 3rd Bengal L.C. Stirling, Ensign Walter Albert. Sweny, Ensign W. F., 60th Bengal N.I. Tandy, Lieut. Francis L., Bengal Engineer. Thomson, James Grant, Bengal C.S. Thornhill, John, Bengal C.S. Trotter, Lieut. H. M., 46th Bengal N.I. Turner, Capt. Arthur, 1st Bengal N.I. Wainwright, Lieut. F. H. M.'s 32nd Foot, and Mrs and Miss. Walsh, T. Riding Master, 2nd Bengal L.C. Warden, Major Wm. E., 23rd Bengal N.I. Watson, Wm. C., Bengal C.S., at Agra. Williams, Capt. Wm., 1st Bengal N.I. Wilcock, Capt. Frank Gore, 6th Bengal L.C. Wren, Lieut. F. R. M., 2nd Bengal L.C. Young, Capt. James, 4th Bengal N.I.

## THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Colombo*, Captain Field (Admiralty Agent, Lieut. Scriven, R.N.), arrived at Southampton on Tuesday morning, with the heavy portion of the India and China mails. She has brought home 135 passengers, amongst whom were Prince Victor Hohenlohe, Commander R.N., and other officers belonging to her Majesty's ship *Raleigh*, which was wrecked on the coast of China; Captain Chambers, R.N., who commanded her Majesty's troop-steamers *Transit* when she was wrecked near Singapore; Major-General Stratton, of the Indian army; Colonel Goodenough, and Captain Jackson, R.N.

The scene in the docks at the time of the *Colombo's* arrival was one of great interest. As she came alongside the wharf handkerchiefs were waving from all parts, both over the bulwarks and from the portholes of the ship, as one passenger after another recognised amongst those on shore a friend or a relative. As soon as a communication between the wharf and the ship was effected, a struggle ensued to get on board, every one being anxious to greet their friends and relatives. The saloon and deck were in a few minutes densely crowded. Intimation was given on board that all who wanted pecuniary assistance could have it. A ladies' committee was formed amongst the passengers to learn who were those in want of aid. The Mayor of Southampton was also in attendance when the steamer came alongside the dock to ascertain whether relief was wanted. Their position was ascertained as delicately and secretly as possible.

Two of the lady passengers had been hunted in the jungle for weeks by the murderous sepoys, and had suffered greatly. Another lady had had her house burnt down by them. A young lady, apparently about seventeen years of age, was scarcely ever seen on the voyage, her grief confining her to her cabin. Just as the *Colombo* came alongside she came on deck, dressed in mourning, to meet a friend who came on board to see her. This young person had her father murdered by her side at Sealcote; she escaped into a house, whither the murderous sepoys pursued her, and fired into the place where she had taken refuge. She was at length captured in the garden belonging to the house, and, while being dragged along as a prisoner by the mutineers, she begged hard for her life, and from a sudden touch of pity, or a pause in their bloodthirsty rage, her pursuers granted her request, and her life was spared. Miss Dunbar, the daughter of Captain Dunbar, who commanded the ill-starred expedition to Arrah, where so many English soldiers lost their lives by a night attack and ambuscade, was also a passenger. Mrs. Warden was on board, who, with her husband, was a fugitive from Mhow. Her husband died on board the *Nubia* between Calcutta and Suez. A child, six years of age, was on board, the daughter of Captain Bailey. She has lost her mother, and her father was missing at Dinapore, and has never been heard of since, dead or alive. Among the passengers were a gentleman and lady and their three children from Peshawar. The poor lady had just been confined in May last, when the troubles in India broke out. Anxiety and a sun-stroke deprived her husband of his reason, and she had to fly for her life, and to take charge during her flight of her helpless husband, with an infant at her breast, and two young children besides. The trials of this unhappy family excited the deepest commiseration.

A great number of refugees are on their way to England via the Cape of Good Hope. The captains of homeward-bound ships at the Indian ports were freely offering refugees a free passage to England by the long-sea voyage.

THE KING OF DELHI.—The following letter has appeared in the *Times*:—Sir, I have received a letter from an Indian friend of mine, dated Benares, September 26, in which he says, "that some coins have come from the King of Delhi, bearing the following inscription:—'Ba zur zud sikkal noosrut turraze.' Surrajood-deen Hyder Shah Ghaznee." The following is the literal translation of it:—"On gold struck the dye marked with victory." Surrajood-deen Hyder Shah Ghaznee.—Your most obedient humble servant, SYED ABDULLAH, 8, Grove-terrace, St. John's-wood, Nov. 4.

MEMORIAL CHURCHES AT DELHI AND CAWNPORE.—At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held on Thursday week, it having come to the knowledge of the society, through the medium of various communications, both public and private, that many persons were desirous to promote the erection of churches as memorials of our countrymen who have fallen in battle, or have been treacherously murdered in the cities of Delhi and Cawnpore, it was resolved:—"That the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has for some years past maintained missions in both those cities, missions which have recently been quenched in the blood of their clergy and catechists, is ready to receive and apply any funds which may be contributed for the erection of memorial churches at Delhi and Cawnpore—churches which, while they will serve as monuments of those who have fallen, may become temples of worship for all who, in the present or future generations, may be moved by the Holy Spirit to turn from dead idols to serve the living God." Subscriptions will be received for Delhi and Cawnpore jointly or separately.

MR. BELLEW'S LECTURE ON INDIA.—An exceedingly numerous and fashionable audience assembled in Exeter Hall, on Monday evening, to hear a lecture on the all-absorbing topic of India, from the Rev. J. M. Bellew, a clergyman who has not long returned from that country. The hall was completely filled, and the number of persons present in mourning bore melancholy testimony to the great and immediate interest of the subject. The first part of the lecture consisted of a rapid sketch of the history of India from the first irruption of the Mahometans down to the present day—a brief mention of more recent transactions closing the history of the past. The lecturer next proceeded to animadvert strongly on what was known as the traditional policy of the India Company. That policy had been one of obstruction to Christianity, to commerce, and to civilisation, but it had also been one of the grossest absurdity, because whenever they had conquered a territory they left it to be guarded by its conquered people. An impressive allusion to recent events next followed, and the lecturer passionately asked, "Is Canning's clemency and civilian humanity to be permitted to spare the butchers of Cawnpore, and that mass of Imperial infamy the debauched King of Delhi?" (A loud and univer-

sal cry of "No, no!" followed by immense cheering, was the response to this appeal.) No; let him (the King of Delhi) be hung up on the next tree, "with his royal robes around him." Mr. Bellew proceeded to mark the different warnings we had received of the present outbreak, and said that all through the Government had exhibited moral cowardice in dealing with the native troops. Their policy was, in fact, to pet the natives and jealously to exclude the Europeans. India might be an ample field for colonisation, and might make us independent of America for cotton, but for that triple system of government which had been jealously called a political application of the noble science of thimblery. There were three thimbles—one in Leadenhall-street, one in Cannon-row, and one in Calcutta; but it would be very hard to say under which of them the pea of reform could be found. One man alone in recent times had fearlessly exposed the defects of our Indian system, and that man was John Bright. That the India Company had discouraged colonisation might be judged from the fact that there were only 300 independent British residents in Bengal. Had there been 30,000 we should not now have to fight for our own fortifications at Delhi. We had been wrong in our treatment of the sepoys, wrong in our commerce, wrong in our treatment of Christianity; and, if he was asked when was the time for reform, he answered—Now. The lecturer concluded with an elegant peroration, in which, after alluding in emphatic terms to the responsibility of Lord Palmerston, he said that English rule in India should be like the banyan-tree of that country, ever spreading, but striking root as it spread, and giving food, and shelter, and protection to all that came within the sphere of its influence. The lecture was listened to with profound attention, only interrupted by frequent bursts of cheering, which were never so emphatic as when the lecturer called for stern and summary justice on the mutineers.

## THE WEATHER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 4, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 38 feet above level of sea, reduced to 30 in.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
Oct. 29	29.949	55.6	39.7	47.7	50.1	49.5	54.1	SW.	2	0.000
" 30	29.757	53.4	43.1	49.3	51.6	50.4	52.8	SW.	4	0.006
" 31	30.124	54.4	35.1	46.4	45.8	45.0	53.3	SW. S.	4	0.063
Nov. 1	29.659	55.9	43.8	52.6	55.1	53.5	55.8	S.	3	0.000
" 2	29.698	57.5	42.3	52.7	53.5	52.6	57.8	S.	10	0.000
" 3	29.719	60.8	42.4	55.4	57.8	57.8	59.6	S.	10	1.420
" 4	29.855	55.6	47.2	51.4	60.4	47.2	55.0	N.E. S.	10	0.431
Means	29.870	56.2	41.9	50.8	52.0	50.8	53.9			1.947

The range of temperature during the week was 25.7 deg. A sudden squall, accompanied with hail and rain, passed over between seven and nine a.m. of the 30th, and was very violent whilst it lasted. It was raining incessantly and heavily on the afternoon and night of the 3rd, and again on the morning and afternoon of the 4th. A little rain fell on the afternoon of the 23rd, which, together with that on the following morning, amounted to 0.09 inches. Fog lay about the horizon on the mornings of Nov. 1st and 2nd. A beautiful lunar halo was visible between nine and ten p.m. of the 29th. The sky has been constantly overcast during the last three days, but was previously pretty clear. It was blowing freshly on the morning of Nov. 1.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Oct. 28	30.022	51.7	49.3	92	5	44.7	59.9	SSW.	79	.012
" 29	29.926	48.5	45.9	91	5	40.8	55.9	SSW.	195	.005
" 30	29.906	47.6	44.6	90	5	45.7	55.2	SSW. SW.	263	.037
" 31	30.139	45.1	44.1	96	4	32.8	56.0	SW. S.E.	95	.004
Nov. 1	29.901	51.6	45.3	90	9	43.7	57.3	SSE.	205	.000
" 2	29.700	55.0	53.4	95	10	45.2	59.0	SE. ESE.	153	.004
" 3	29.762	57.6	55.5	93	10	54.7	61.9	SW. S.E.	145	.603

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—Count Lavradio, in addition to the formal demand made to the bride elect, on Monday last personally demanded from the King of Prussia the hand of the Princess of Hohenzollern for the King of Portugal.

A MONUMENT TO MUNGO PARK, the celebrated African traveller, is, according to the *Border Advertiser*, to be forthwith erected. A committee, which was appointed in 1841, have announced that they have sufficient funds to warrant them in proceeding with a "plain and simple structure."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—On Monday morning the annual examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University took place at Burlington House, where a considerable number of students presented themselves. The examination for honours in connection with this degree will commence on Monday, the 16th inst., and will extend over four days. The examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 23rd.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP OF RUGBY.—This election takes place on Thursday next. It is confidently anticipated that the Rev. Frederick Temple, M.A., will be the successful candidate.

THE LATE MR. SULLIVAN.—By the last advices from Lima we understand that one of the accomplices in the murder of this gentleman, a well-known robber and assassin, has been arrested by the Peruvian authorities, and is now in safe custody.

DE SALVI, convicted the other day of manslaughter, in stabbing Mr. Robertson in the Queen's Bench Prison, was brought up for sentence on Monday. The sentence merely repeated the one pronounced on the former conviction, fifteen years' penal servitude—to commence, however, from the date of the second conviction.

## DESTRUCTION OF HAWARDEN CHURCH BY FIRE.

The ancient village of Hawarden, on the road from Chester to Holywell, has just lost its fine old church of St. Denil by fire. The name Hawarden is Saxon, and the town was, probably, at the time of the Conquest, one of the residences of Edwin, Earl of Mercia. Adjoining the village is the castle of Sir Stephen Glynne, Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire, whose private property until the last few years the church was. The church was erected about 1275, and was in a capital state of preservation. Its venerable tower, clothed with ivy, formed a picturesque object, which could be seen many miles off. Within the past two years considerable alterations had been made in the interior, under the direction of Mr. James Harrison, architect, Chester. The fire took place on the morning of the 29th ult., when, between three and four o'clock, a light was seen near the vestry, and on the watchman approaching the church he discovered that it was on fire in two places. The flames spread rapidly, and the carved oak stalls, screen, lectern, pulpit, and reading-desk, were soon consumed. The galleries, which had crept into the nave, destroying the architectural beauty of the church, being old and dry, blazed furiously; and four iron pillars are all that are now left to mark their site. Water could not be obtained in sufficient quantities to check the progress of the flames; and before the engine arrived from Chester, seven miles distant, the whole of the interior was, with the roofs, carved work, and marble monuments, one undistinguishable mass. The efforts of the fire brigade were instrumental in saving the tower, though the arches on which it rests are very much shattered, and it is feared that the whole must be rebuilt. Five painted windows in the chancel were also saved; but the organ, which was worth from £200 to £300, was destroyed. It is generally believed that the fire is the work of an incendiary. One window, which was composed of small diamond-shaped panes, was found to have been cut open, on an examination being made before the fire obtained the mastery of the building; and the door on the left-hand side of our Engraving, which was fastened in the inside was found open. Whether the incendiary gained admittance to the church by the window or by the door remains a mystery for the present. The damage done is estimated at £4000. We regret to add the church was not insured.



## THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

SIR ROBERT WALTER CARDEN, Kt., M.P., the Lord Mayor of the city of London for 1857-8, is the son of the late James Carden, Esq., of Bedford-square, by the eldest daughter of the late John Walter, Esq., of the *Times*. He was born in 1801, and married (1827) the daughter of the late Dr. Andrews, of the 19th Foot. Evincing at an early age a marked disposition for classical attainments, he was placed under the care of the leading masters of the day to study the higher branches of education. In this he was so fortunate as to distinguish himself, at the same time having among his fellow-students many who have since become celebrities in their different spheres. After devoting some time to travel as a means of completing in a practical way the education so favourably begun, Mr. Carden commenced active life as an officer in the 82nd Foot, and served in the reigns of George III. and George IV. The war, however, being over, and the profession of arms not affording at that time much scope for the exercise of an active mind, he gave up his commission and became a member of the Stock Exchange. For many years he has devoted his attention with much ability and success to commercial affairs, and was the founder, in 1855, of the City Bank, which has since become one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind in the metropolis. In 1849 he was unanimously elected Alderman of the ward of Dowgate; and in the same year was appointed a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy of London.

During the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851 Mr. Alderman Carden served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. On the 9th of July in that year the Queen paid a State visit to the City; the occasion being a festival in commemoration of the great gathering of all nations. From the number of foreigners then in London, and the many interesting associations of the moment, the visit of her Majesty was looked upon as an event of peculiar importance. The festivities of the occasion were marked by an unusual degree of splendour. Her Majesty graciously expressed her gratification, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Sheriff Carden.

In addition to his magisterial position in connection with the city of London, Sir Robert Carden holds the appointment of magistrate for the counties of Surrey and Middlesex. As a zealous and active dispenser of justice he has been long and favourably known to the public. His conduct on the bench has been uniformly marked by sagacity and good sense; and his unwearied efforts to suppress vagrancy, to relieve want, and to detect and expose fraud, have met with just and repeated commendation. Sir Robert has laboured assiduously to promote the well-

being of the poorer classes, more especially by inducing them to form habits of temperance and industry. His zeal, indeed, in this cause has had the effect of making him unpopular with some persons who have misunderstood his proceedings, or who have been unable

to appreciate the motives with which he has acted.

Amongst other instances in which he has exerted himself to obtain justice for the wronged, and to succour the distressed, it may be mentioned that he was engaged not long since in the recovery, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, of a large sum of money which had been fraudulently appropriated. His disinterested efforts on this occasion were crowned with signal success, and received the public commendation they so well deserved.

Sir Robert Walter Carden sought the suffrages of the electors of St. Albans in 1850, but was not successful. At the late general election, however, he presented himself at Gloucester with a more fortunate result. He was returned in opposition to the powerful local influence of the Berkeleys, and in preference to a member who had represented the borough for nearly forty years. He came forward on Conservative principles, and continued from the first at the head of the poll.

Sir R. W. Carden was one of the few Englishmen who visited Russia in 1856, in order to be present at the coronation of the Emperor, at Moscow. His reception there was of a most gratifying character. As a representative of the Corporation of the city of London, he was received with marked courtesy by the Emperor and the high officers of the State. Having witnessed the gorgeous ceremony of the coronation, Sir Robert spent some time in visiting different parts of Russia, and in studying the laws and customs of the people with whom we had been so lately engaged in war. On his return home Sir Robert had the honour to receive from the Emperor of Russia a silver medal commemorative of the coronation festivals in which he had taken part.

The election of Sir R. W. Carden to the Mayoralty will be memorable for the courage and firmness with which he resisted an organised attempt at intimidation and extortion—an attempt which appears to have been submitted to by civic dignitaries for many years past. At the cost of much anxiety and considerable personal inconvenience, Sir Robert Carden has finally put an end to this corrupt system, and has undoubtedly conferred a lasting benefit on the Corporation and liverymen of London.

On Monday the Lord Mayor elect was presented, with the customary formalities, to the Lord Chancellor, when his Lordship signified her Majesty's entire approbation of the choice of the citizens in electing Sir Robert Carden as their chief magistrate. In the evening the Lord Mayor elect gave an inauguration entertainment at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street.

Our Portrait of the new Lord Mayor, in his official robes, is from a fine photograph by Mr. Mayall, the well-known photographer, of Regent-street.

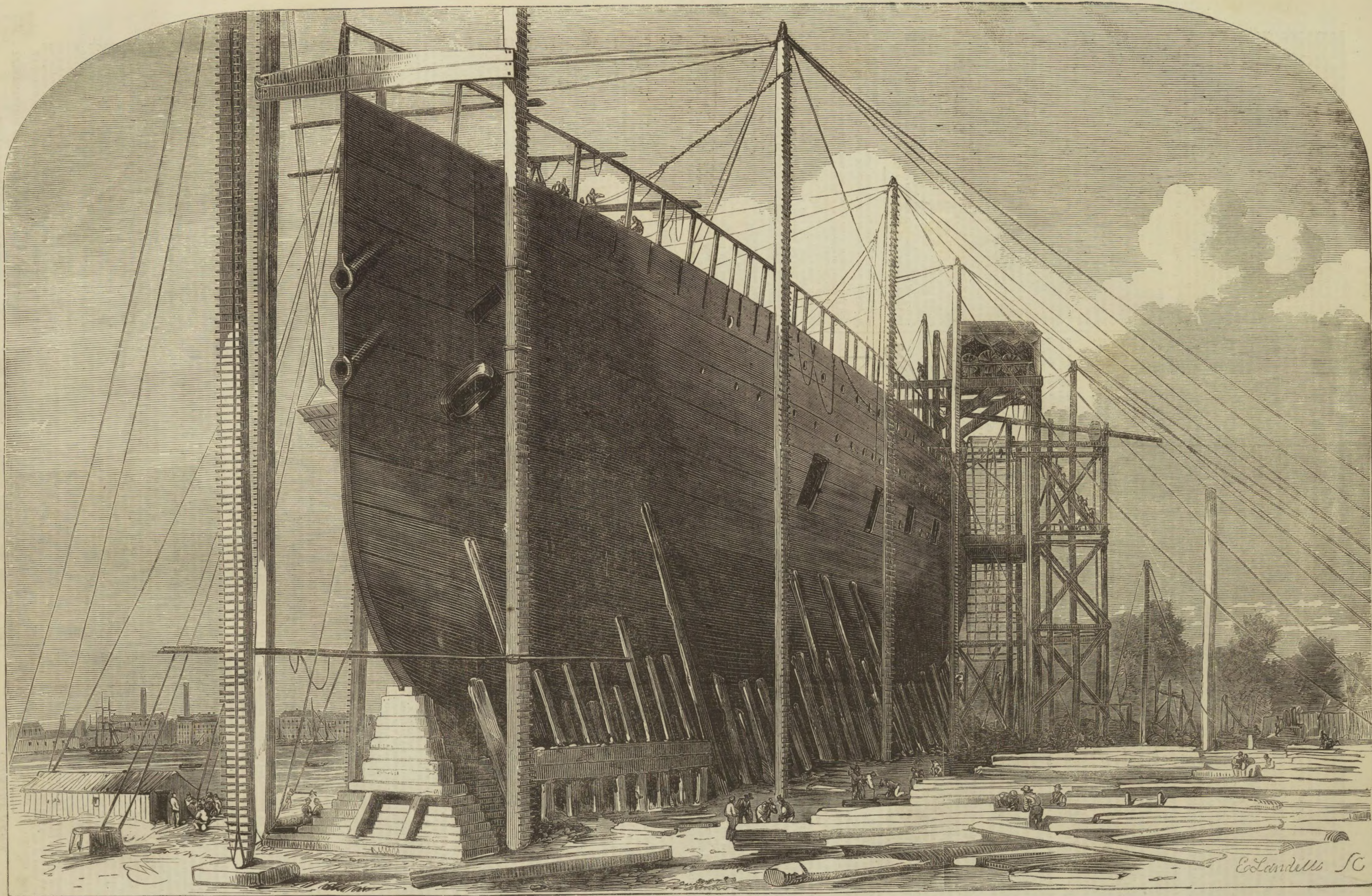


THE LORD MAYOR ELECT, THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT WALTER CARDEN, M.P.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



REMAINS OF HAWARDEN CHURCH, SKETCHED AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





BOW OF THE "LEVIATHAN". ("GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP DURING TIME OF BUILDING.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 466.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

At the termination of the ordinary business on Wednesday the Court of Common Council adjourned from their chamber to the Great Hall, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation to the Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, of the freedom of the City, accompanied by a sword of the value of 200 guineas, agreeably to the resolution of the 16th July last.

The hall had been gorgeously decorated and splendidly illuminated for the occasion; and four splendid galleries, substantially erected and covered with crimson cloth, gave accommodation to the members of the Court, their families, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to witness the ceremony.

At the east end of the hall was a portrait in medallion of his Royal Highness, for whom a seat of honour was provided, immediately upon the left of the Lord Mayor's seat; and at the west end, between Gog and Magog, was a monster star transparency; while flags and armorial bearings covered the side walls halfway up; and altogether the scene was one of an imposing character.

His Royal Highness arrived shortly after five o'clock, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp. He was received with loud cheers; and, having been introduced to the Lord Mayor, took his seat in the chair of state.

Sir John Key, Bart., the Chamberlain, having read the resolution of the Court, proceeded to address his Royal Highness. After some general remarks, he alluded, in a strain of eulogy, to the exploits of the British army during the Crimean war, and of the noble part sustained by his Royal Highness in that ever-memorable campaign, concluding as follows:—"England, Sir, in the ordering of a moral Providence, has a great mission to fulfil. If she is to wage war abroad with the despot, with the oppressor, with the men who would enroach upon European liberties, or endeavour to roll back the waves of an advancing civilisation, she is also to wage war at home with sin, and misery, and suffering, with the incursions of ignorance upon our national institutions, or the inroads of poverty upon our social happiness. Her two types of patriotism are the soldier and the philanthropist—the defender of our liberties and the benefactor of our homes. And we tender our respects to you, in both capacities. I am commissioned to present to you the badge of citizenship and the ensign of war. Honouring your Royal Highness, as we do, for all those personal qualities you have displayed in material warfare, we must honour you yet more for your inherited partiality for the great warfare with evil; your desire to be identified with the noblest achievements of Christian philanthropy; for your wish that the school, the hospital, the asylum, should never be dissociated from your honest name; and that anything you may do for your country in disciplining her sons to the use of arms may be eclipsed by yet nobler services in the cause of charity, and in the arts of peace."

The Duke of Cambridge, in reply, made a most effective speech—of which we give the most salient points, regretting that we have not space for the whole. The Duke, who, on rising, was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said: "My Lord Mayor, it becomes my duty to express to your Lordship and this Court my sense of the honour which has just been conferred upon me in such flattering terms by the city of London. Gentlemen, I can assure you that I am deeply sensible of the compliment and the distinction paid to me. . . . I naturally asked myself how is it that I have attained the proud distinction which has thus been conferred upon me by my fellow-citizens—the metropolis of London—I think I may fairly say, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, commercial cities in the world? Gentlemen, I have merely performed my duty to the best of my ability. From the commencement of my career I have endeavoured to do so; and it is the simple performance of that duty which has now placed me in the proud position in which I feel myself—not alone as the head of the army, through the favour of my Sovereign, but at this moment as your honoured guest, as a fellow-citizen of the citizens of London. . . . Gentlemen, I never can forget that, although individually, from a sense of duty, I may have obtained the estimation, the affection, and the regard of my fellow-citizens and of the country, it is to the army that I owe the high and distinguished position in which I feel myself placed. Therefore, any compliment that the citizens of London are disposed to pay to the army, if it is in my person, I can only esteem as a double and most grateful favour. . . . I have been a member for some time of one of the greatest corporate bodies of the City—the Merchant Taylors—who, by a deputation, have this day done me the honour of introducing me to the Lord Mayor—a compliment which I highly prize. I am gratified to be a member of that body. I have the further gratification of being at the head of one of the noblest institutions of this metropolis. I assure you, gentlemen, that although I am a soldier in heart, and love the army, I confess I have the deepest interest and affection for my young friends over whom I preside at Christ's Hospital. I am merely stating these things to prove that a man, although a soldier, may at the same time be a citizen, and I trust that from being a soldier he is not on that account a less good citizen. . . . My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I am highly flattered by the distinction that has been conferred upon me, and I shall never forget, to the last days of my life, the kindness and cordiality of my reception by the citizens of London."

His Royal Highness resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering. The Lord Mayor then introduced his Royal Highness to the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and the Lady Mayoress, &c., and soon after the Duke, who was received on leaving the hall by a guard of honour belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company, with the Lord Mayor, and the most eminent persons present proceeded to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor entertained his Royal Highness at a grand banquet in the Egyptian Hall, at which were present the Lord Chancellor, the Turkish Ambassador, the Ambassadors from the King of Siam, Prince Vorogides, the American Minister, and a host of celebrities.

In responding to the toast of his health (coupled with the Army), the Duke extolled the conduct of the British army in India, advocated the maintenance in an efficient state of our warlike establishments, and, in reply to the allegation that disagreements had arisen between Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell, declared that the best understanding existed between those two high officials. The Turkish and American Ambassadors delivered speeches of sympathy for their English ally; and Earl Granville, in a long address, complimented the Duke of Cambridge, enlivened the course adopted by Lord Elgin in reference to Indian affairs, and defended Lord Canning from the charges with which he had been assailed.

After the banquet the Lady Mayoress had a reception of a number of distinguished and private friends, and dancing was kept up with great spirit until midnight.

Mr. AYRTON addressed his constituents on Tuesday night on public affairs. After referring to the subjects that were before the Legislature last Session, the hon. gentleman said, with regard to India, it might be supposed that as he had spent some years in that country he was prepared to pronounce an opinion on the causes of the outbreak; but he felt the greatest difficulty in approaching the subject. There were many concurring causes of the insurrection. The first great cause was the system of aggression pursued on surrounding States. Another cause of the outbreak was the excessive deference paid to certain classes of society, evinced in selection two years ago of an unfit person for the command-in-chief in India. Another cause was the injury which had been done to the religious feelings of the natives of India. Whilst he entertained the strongest feelings of horror and detestation at the late atrocities, he must express his great regret that any person in this country should have recommended a course of revenge and retaliation to our soldiers, which would disgrace our flag and dishonour our army. A measure of Parliamentary reform had been promised for the next Session, and he hoped would be brought forward, notwithstanding the excitement caused by the Indian outbreak; and if that measure should be what it ought to be—one to secure an extended and untrammelled representation of the people in Parliament—he would give it his support. A resolution was unanimously passed expressing approval of the Parliamentary conduct of Mr. Ayrton.

SNOW-FIELDS SUNDAY SCHOOL AND PREACHING STATION.—This edifice, which has just been rebuilt, was opened on Wednesday, with all the ceremonies becoming an occasion so essential to the neighbourhood in which it is situated. The inauguration commenced on eight o'clock in the morning, when the proceedings began with a breakfast at which about forty persons sat down, which having been done ample justice to, prayers were said, and a meeting of a social character followed. At one o'clock there was a cold collation, which was attended by the same number at the breakfast; and at half-past three there was a public meeting, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury presided. At five o'clock a tea-meeting was held, and at seven o'clock another public meeting, at which eloquent addresses were delivered by the chairman and others.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE in Great Ormond-street has been reopened for the winter term, under its Principal, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, Chaplain of Lincoln's-inn. During the last year an application was made by the Council to the Home Secretary, in the usual form, that the pupils of the college might be allowed to become candidates for degrees in the University of London. That request was forwarded by Sir George Grey to the Senate of the University, who at once conceded the privilege. Since then the Privy Council Committee have invited the Council of the college to choose two pupils to compete for some vacant clerkships in their office. This is probably the first time in history that Government has invited working men as such to compete for official employment.

GUY FAWKES' DAY.—There were livelier demonstrations in London on Thursday in connection with this annual celebration than have been witnessed for many years past, and the proceedings altogether took a more innocent turn than usual. The principal "Guy" that attracted attention was a figure—five or six times the size of life—dressed up in the most extravagant style of theatrical finery, with a blackened face, and a huge placard on its back, with the words "Nana Sahib, the murderer of women and children at Cawnpore." There were several minor representations of the same figure exhibited in various parts of the metropolis.

Mr. SIMPSON, the energetic proprietor and manager of the Cremorne Gardens, was entertained at a public dinner at the London Tavern, on Tuesday evening, when a magnificent testimonial was presented to him. The chair was taken by an old friend of Mr. Simpson, Mr. J. Lyle, who was supported by upwards of 200 gentlemen. The usual toasts having been given and responded to, the chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. Simpson, and presented him with the testimonial, which consisted of a large massive silver vase, of the value of about 250 guineas, containing on the one side the Cremorne arms, and on the reverse the following inscription:—"This vase, the gift of a numerous body of neighbours and friends, chiefly inhabitants of Chelsea and its vicinity, was presented to Thomas Bartlett Simpson, Esq., of Cremorne, at a public dinner held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Nov. 3rd, 1857, in testimony of the contributors' esteem for his general character, and approval of his arrangements in providing healthful entertainment for the people, and their confidence that the high reputation which he has established in that capacity being maintained." Mr. Simpson returned thanks for the great honour conferred upon him, and pledged himself that it would ever be his utmost endeavour to so conduct the gardens under his control as to merit the approbation and support of the public.

SURREY GARDENS COMPANY.—An adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Monday. After an animated discussion the report of the committee, appointed by the shareholders, was carried; as, also, was a resolution dispensing with the services of certain of the directors. The minority, however, demanded a ballot on both questions (which is to be taken on Monday next), so that the actual result has yet to be determined.

FRACAS WITH THE POLICE IN MARYLEBONE.—The neighbourhood of Paddington was the scene of considerable excitement and confusion for some hours on Tuesday evening, owing to a savage attack upon the police by some residents of York-court. Three of the officers were greatly ill-used before they were reinforced from the Marylebone-lane station. They then made a speedy raid through the court, and captured two offenders, one of whom seemed to have been roughly handled. Brickbats were freely used, and the police had to force open several doors to pursue their prisoners along the roofs of the houses before taking them.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 921 boys and 864 girls—in all 1785 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1467.—The deaths registered in London rose from 988 in the preceding week to 8047 in the week that ended last Saturday. The deaths of males were 531, those of females 516. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1008.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

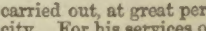
LOUIS EUGENE CAVAIGNAC was born at Paris, the 15th December, 1802, and was the son of an old Conventualist. His elder brother was a celebrated Republican. He himself began his military career by receiving a commission from the Polytechnic School. In 1828 he held a lead in the French expedition to the Morea. Returning to France, he, while in garrison, openly avowed his Republican sentiments, and was sent by the Government of King Louis Philippe into honourable ostracism to command in Africa, where he gained great distinction in the Algerine war. In 1847 he succeeded Lamoricière in the direction of the province of Oran; and in the following year was promoted to the Governor-Generalship of Algeria. In that high office he signalled himself by great firmness and judgment. He came back to France to sit as a delegate in the National Assembly for the department of Lot et Garonne, in Guienne. Under the Provisional Government of 1848 he was a General of Division; and he was appointed Minister of War and absolute Dictator in the memorable outbreak of the 22nd of June of that year. After four days of fighting in the streets of Paris, during which the killed and wounded on both sides amounted to above eight thousand, including Generals Bréa and Negrier, and Monseigneur Affre, the lamented Archbishop of Paris, Cavaignac found himself the sole disposer of the destinies of Paris and of France. He however, laid down his dictatorship as soon as he had pacified the capital. The National Assembly, nevertheless, appointed him President of the Council, with power to nominate his own Ministry. In the subsequent election, by universal suffrage, of a President of the Republic, which the present Emperor became, Cavaignac was at the head of the list of unsuccessful candidates, having polled 1,448,302 votes. On laying down his extraordinary powers he received the thanks of the National Assembly, and the compliments of his successor.

At the coup d'état of December, in 1851, Cavaignac was arrested in his bed-chamber, but was released after a brief detention, and resided unmolested in Paris ever since that time, though he never acquiesced in the restoration of the Empire.

Cavaignac, in July last, was returned, after a severe struggle, as one of the ten deputies for Paris, in opposition to Government. He died on the 29th ult.

## MAJOR WARBURTON, M.P.

GEORGE DROUGHT WARBURTON, M.P., and Major R.A., whose melancholy death has caused such a profound sensation, was the son of George Warburton, Esq., of Aughrim Manor, in Ireland, by his wife, Anna, sister of Colonel Acton, of Westaston, for some years M.P. for the county Wicklow. He was descended from the ancient Cheshire family of Warburton. He was born in 1816, and served in the Royal Artillery from 1833 to 1854; and, while in command of a detachment of that force, distinguished himself during the last war in Spain, where he was severely wounded, and was made a Knight of the Order of St. Ferdinand. On the occasion of the great fire at Quebec, in the year 1845, the garrison being called out to assist, he was mainly instrumental, by suggestions which he himself carried out, at great personal risk, in preventing the destruction of the city. For his services on this occasion he received the public acknowledgments of the inhabitants, and his name was mentioned in terms of high commendation in the general orders issued at the time. He unsuccessfully contested the borough of Harwich in the year 1852; but was returned for that place in the present Parliament by a large majority. He is the author of "Hochelaga" which was edited during his absence from England by his brother, the late Eliot Warburton, the author of "The Crescent and the Cross," who perished in the destruction of the Amazon. Major Warburton wrote also "The Conquest of Canada," the "Life of Lord Peterborough," and other works. He married, in June, 1853, the Hon. Elizabeth Augusta Hanbury, third daughter of the first Lord Bateman, by whom he leaves a daughter. The Rev. William Parsons Warburton, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, who married Isabel Mary, daughter of Thomas, second Lord Ribblesdale, and stepdaughter of Lord John Russell, is a brother of the unfortunate Major.



## JAMES MORRISON, ESQ.

JAMES MORRISON, Esq., of Basilidon Park, Berkshire, one of the "merchant princes" of the city of London, died at Basilidon Park, on the 30th ult. Mr. Morrison was in the sixty-eighth year of his age. In mental character, and with immense riches entirely self-acquired, this great millionaire was a remarkable man. Mr. Morrison was a native of Hants; born of yeoman parents, originally of Scotch descent. Early transplanted to this metropolis at the end of the last century, the country youth first set foot in London, unaided, in search of his fortunes. His first employment as a warehouse assistant procured him a bare maintenance; but his industry and trustworthiness soon secured him a partnership in the Fore-street business of the late Mr. Todd, whose daughter he married. So far it may be said his start in life was accidental, but Mr. Morrison's success in the world was no accident. His enormous wealth was the result of his own natural sagacity, perseverance, and integrity. After the close of the great Continental wars, and the consequent rapid extension of population and wealth, Mr. Morrison was one of the first English traders who reversed his system of management by an entire departure from the old exaction of the highest prices. His new principle was the substitution of the lowest remunerative scale of profit and a more rapid circulation of capital, and the success of the experiment speedily created his pre-eminent wholesale trade. The result to Mr. Morrison was the accumulation of an enormous fortune. For several years past he has been one of the principal purchasers of British land, his most considerable properties being in Berks, Bucks, Kent, Wilts, Yorkshire, and Islay, in Scotland. Mr. Morrison, from his earliest settlement in London, was associated with the Liberal party in the City. He had a seat in Parliament, with a few short intervals, from 1830 to 1847, when he finally retired.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

THE FREE LENDING LIBRARY at Oxford was opened on Thursday week. The library comprises about 800 volumes, including many of the most valuable publications of the day, the whole of which have been presented gratuitously by gentlemen connected with the university, city, and county, and numerous additions are confidently expected.

Mr. LINDSAY addressed his constituents at Tynemouth on Monday. After referring to commercial matters, he launched into the all-absorbing question of the day. He said he feared the East India Company had not on all occasions governed India either wisely or well. He was not sure that our Government had been more advantageous to the natives than that of the Hindoo Princes; though that it had been better than that of the Mahometan Princes he did not for a moment doubt. But that was not the question. The question was—had we done all we might have done for India? He believed we had not. He believed we had very much to answer for on account of India. The system of double government was not a system to govern wisely; and from what he had seen he considered that there should be a vast change in the government of India. Mr. Lindsay then entered into the subject of the mutiny among the sepoys. He was for no half measures with these traitors. While he would commend that noble order issued by General Wilson to his troops before Delhi, "Spare for the honour of our country, the women and children," he would say, show no mercy to those traitors the sepoys—they are condemned by the laws of God and the laws of men. With regard to a Reform Bill, that was a delicate question. He thought, at all events, that during the next Session Parliament would be occupied with the affairs of India, and the question of reform necessary there.

ROYAL BRITISH FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, DEVONPORT.—The following resolution has been unanimously adopted by the committee of this excellent institution:—"Proposed by Mr. L. P. Tripe, Hon. Sec., and seconded by Colonel Smith.—The members of this committee, deeply sympathising with their unfortunate countrymen and countrywomen who have been exposed to such extreme atrocities in India, are desirous of alleviating the sufferings of the survivors by every means in their power, resolved therefore, that ten nominations to this asylum, for the orphans of soldiers, or others connected with her Majesty's service, who have lost their lives by the mutiny of the sepoys, be placed at the disposal of the Lord Mayor and the Central Committee, for the relief of the sufferers."

DUCAL ENTERTAINMENT TO THE ART-TREASURES COMMITTEE. On Monday the members of the Executive Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, with Colonel Hamilton, the secretary, proceeded to Chatsworth House, the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, to partake of the hospitality of its noble proprietor. The Executive Committee had received a special invitation from his Grace to a banquet, which took place at a subsequent hour. Upwards of two hundred of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding districts, and many distinguished visitors from a distance, were present. The fountains were brilliantly illuminated in the evening, under the personal direction of Sir J. Faxon, and the entertainment throughout was one of the greatest possible splendour. The Mayor elect, Alderman Ivie Mackie, received a special invitation, and proceeded with the Executive Committee to Chatsworth.

IMPROVEMENTS AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.—For the last few months considerable alterations and improvements have been going on at the Castle. A new guard-room is in course of erection at the entrance, and is expected to be completed by the end of the year. A new armoury, of larger dimensions than the old one, is to be built, and a considerable portion of the material for this purpose has already been obtained—the rock having been quarried, and a large quantity of stones being piled up on both sides of the walk leading into the upper part of the Castle. Several old houses have been pulled down, and are to be rebuilt in a more substantial style; and it is stated that plans have been prepared for a new chapel for the garrison, which will save them the trouble of marching to church through the city.

LORD STANLEY lectured last week at Wigan on the education of mechanics. The gist of his Lordship's observations was, that the elementary school and the mechanics' institute should be regarded as not distinct, but as forming one whole, and that the improvement of adult teaching is the best remedy for the great defects of the school system.

THE NICOLL MONUMENT, recently erected at Little Tullybelton, was inaugurated on Thursday week, with all due honours, in presence of a considerable concourse of admirers of the poet. The day was not very favourable, being chill and misty, with frequent drizzly showers. The inauguration, at which the Lord Provost of Perth presided, took place about two o'clock. Several short addresses were delivered by gentlemen from Perth and elsewhere. About three o'clock a large party lunched in the Bankfoot School-house. The whole proceedings passed off with great éclat, and much to the honour of the gentlemen intrusted with the arrangements.

THE LEEDS MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AND LITERARY SOCIETY held its annual soirée on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, supported by the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P.; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Dr. Hook, and other friends of popular education. The noble Chairman addressed the assembly at very great length upon the subject of popular education, and the scope and tendency of mechanics' institutes. He then referred to the Indian question. His Lordship's eloquent speech elicited repeated bursts of cheering. Several resolutions in unison with the object of the meeting were unanimously carried.

COLLIERY CONVICTIONS.—At the Wolverhampton Petty Sessions, on Friday (last week), Perry, the proprietor of a coal-pit near Bloxwich, and Evans, owner of a pit at Lanchase, were severally fined £5 each for offences against the Coal Mines Inspection Act. In the first case there was no sufficient skip for the men to descend; and some time since a boy was killed in consequence. In the second no break was provided for the winding gear; and Evans said he was too poor to buy one.

A WHALE STRANDED AT SCARBOROUGH.—The *Yorkshire Gazette* says:—"On Monday (last week) a young whale, of the species *Balenoptera Korquai*, was discovered on the rocks behind the outer pier at Scarborough. It is supposed to have been left there by the tide of the previous night, as it was quite dead when found. The monster was upwards of thirty feet in length, and nearly fourteen feet in circumference at the thickest part of the body. A party of fishermen who found the prize soon commenced the work of dissection."

CURIOUS JOURNEY OF BEES.—A few days since (says the *Stamford and Lincoln Mercury*) Mr. J. Harrisons brought in a conveyance two hives of bees wrapped in sheets from Boston Park to Crowle, a distance of eight miles. When they had been removed from the sheets the bees walked out of their habitations one by one, and after taking a slight airing returned in the same manner, without doing the slightest damage. The following day the hives were again placed in the sheets, and conveyed with their inmates a distance of more than ten miles, which is considered a great feat at this season of the year, when the insects have their winter provisions in store.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN AT STEVENAGE, HERTS.—A policeman, noted for his vigilance, who has only been in the neighbourhood a few weeks, was missed on Friday evening. On Monday morning he was found in a pond about half a mile from the village, with his throat cut so frightfully that his head was nearly severed from his body. His coat was hacked a great deal about the neck. The coroner has held an inquest on the body, and adjourned it till Monday next. Two brothers named Carpenter have been taken up on suspicion of being implicated in the deed.

ROBBERY AND SUSPECTED MURDER IN ESSEX.—Mr. Isaac Butcher, a farmer at Colne Engaine, near Halstead, Essex, was, it is thought, murdered on his way home from Colchester market on Saturday last. Two men who were met close behind the deceased shortly before he was found dead are suspected. The fatal struggle was heard by a youth who happened to be walking near; on his approach (it was just dark) he heard the steps of two men running away, whose footprints have since been traced for some distance across fields. A wound was found on the unfortunate man's forehead, but whether it was sufficient to cause death, or whether, as has been suggested, he died from disease of the heart, from which he suffered, accelerated by an attack, having robbery only for its object, is a question to be determined. All the deceased's papers, with the money seen in his possession at Colchester, had been taken from his pockets. An inquest was held upon the body on Wednesday, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder."

ANOTHER SUSPECTED CASE OF MURDER.—On Thursday week a box was found on the beach near Langley Point, on the Sussex coast, containing the body of a boy of from thirteen to fourteen years of age. It was wrapped in six pieces of canvas, new and old, and a new tablecloth; and on the body was a coarse shirt, a cotton handkerchief being tied round the neck, and on the head was a black cloth cap, turned up with plush velvet, and a gold tassel. On Saturday last an inquest was held on the body, when Dr. Jeffery gave the result of a post-mortem examination. He was of opinion that the boy had been almost starved to death, and then struck on the left temple with a heavy blunt instrument. He thought that the body had been dead from six to ten days. The inquest was adjourned, in order for the police to make inquiries into this mysterious affair.

MURDER AT WOOLTON.—On Sunday at noon an old woman who resided at Much Woolton, near Liverpool, was murdered by her daughter's husband. He deprived her of life by strangling her with his hands; and, being found in the act, he said, "It is the will of God." He is in custody. On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Andrew O'Brien, son-in-law of the deceased.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

For metropolitans, and indeed for thousands who do not boast that dignified and not specially grammatical title, the attempted launch of the great ship at Millwall has been the topic of the week. It is not necessary for us to say more upon the subject here, as every incident in the history of the colossal vessel has been recorded in other portions of this Journal. The casualty which has temporarily interfered with the consigning the *Great Eastern* to the waters is one at which, considering the unprecedented and gigantic character of the intended operation, little wonder can be felt; and every one is well convinced that it must have been due to causes over which even the intellect which has achieved such marvels on the Thames bank could have slight control. That a renewed effort will be successful there is no reasonable cause to doubt, and in the meantime the utmost interest will be felt in all that concerns the *Leviathan*.

The presentation of the freedom of the city of London to the Duke of Cambridge has brought out one of the Ministers upon the subject of India. Lord Granville, in reply to the toast dedicated to the Cabinet, entered at considerable length into a discussion of the merits of Lord Canning, and essayed such a vindication of his Lordship's policy as could be based upon exactly the same sources of knowledge as were open to all the orator's hearers. He believed that the Governor-General would be found to have acted with vigour and prudence. But Lord Granville had no hesitation in taking the view of the people of England in regard to the murderous sepoys, and he emphatically protested against any idea that it was intended to show lenity to the guilty. He denied that there was any difference of opinion between Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell; but this denial is, of course, to be understood in a diplomatic sense, as it is matter of notoriety that the Commander desired to proclaim martial law, as was desired by the English generally, and that the Governor-General resisted the step. It may not be amiss to mention here—we shall do no more, not even offering an opinion as to the accuracy of the report—that a considerable portion of the press have decided that the Premier and the War Minister are opposed to many of the subordinate members of the Government as to the future government of India—Lord Palmerston, it is said, wishing to maintain the existing system of “double” administration.

Any idea which may have existed as to the possibility of “an Indian Session of Parliament,” to commence on this side Christmas, was finally extinguished on Wednesday, when the prorogation was formally extended to the 17th December.

The Leader of Opposition has also been oratorical, but “his talk has been of bullocks.” He has addressed an agricultural association, and has expressed much contempt for “Cockneys” who cannot see the fitness and grandeur of the bucolic ceremony at which white-haired old labourers who have worked for half a century, and brought up large families to honest industry, are summoned to approach their betters, and are rewarded with a sovereign and a pair of inexpressibles. Mr. Disraeli compared these highly-useful articles to the stars and crosses of knighthood, and urged that they should be looked at with reference to the implied honour, and not to the intrinsic value. We imagine that the less reverend portion of readers and commentators will find some matter for mirth in this discourse, and, therefore, the ingenious speaker will have deserved the gratitude of the country.

The Irish Orangemen are by no means inclined to submit in silence to the recent decree of demolition of their lodges by Lord Carlisle, who has announced that no member of an Orange lodge shall receive the commission of the peace. Lord Dungannon and other magnates among them have been meeting in conclave on the subject, and that nobleman proposes to appeal to the Queen against her Viceroy. Meantime there is evidence that the old feeling on the other side is by no means extinct; and, though it is sought to show that the last cruel murder of a landlord (Mr. Ellis) was the work of revenge for offence of another kind than the crime of managing his property in his own way, the story seems much like a fabrication. The extraordinary advance which Ireland has made in civilisation and prosperity during recent years enables politicians to discuss these questions without the bitterness that was generated, a quarter of a century ago, by the pitiable condition of the noble island; and there is, therefore, hope that “Irish questions” may, in due course, be satisfactorily dealt with.

Some amusement will be created (and perhaps some thought may follow it) by the discovery, on the part of American journalists, that the recent financial catastrophes in the States have been caused by the preternatural extravagance of the American ladies. If the writers are to be believed, the lady of a prosperous American is simply a lay figure on which it is the business of millinery to hang as many dresses as can be manufactured; and in the adornment of which jewellers, lacemongers, and every other dealer in articles of *lure*, are encouraged to run riot. The terribly expensive habits of American beauty have at last brought on bankruptcy. Of course there is much ridiculous exaggeration in all this; but our transatlantic friends must not be surprised or annoyed at the notion receiving some little acceptance here, because their own writers have been sedulously labouring for some years to produce this ideal of the American lady of position. Their novels are perfectly oppressive with descriptions of the costumes and upholstery in which the jewel womanhood is set in the States; while their satirists lose no opportunity of scoffing at “that expensive luxury,” an American wife. Before us at this moment lies one of their best journals, in which the sorrows of a gentleman “whose wife costs him 15,000 dols. a year on her private account” are dilated on pathetically; indeed, none of the lighter scribes of the States ever misses a chance of assailing the toilette and the uselessness of its wearer. Believing as we earnestly do that the heart of American society is perfectly sound, and is kept so by the only efficient means—the influence of modest, sensible, and affectionate women—we can gladly join with our American brethren in laughing at the exaggerated and absurd libel upon their wives and sisters. But, if the silly cry should be taken up here, let punishment fall upon the flimsy novelists and flimsier satirists who have harped so long upon a false note.

Nothing illustrative of the history of Walter Scott can be uninteresting to any one who reads the English language. The original *Bailie Nicol Jarvie* of the stage has just died at a good old age. Mr. Mackay will be remembered, when his histrionic fame has passed with the age that recognised it, from Sir Walter Scott having, on the memorable night on which he avowed himself the author of the immortal novels, proposed the health of the actor, with acknowledgment of the truth with which he had presented on the stage some of the Scottish creations of the author. The close of Sir Walter's speech and Mr. Mackay's reply were as follows:—

“I beg leave to propose the health of my friend *Bailie Nicol Jarvie*; and I am sure that, when the author of ‘*Waverley*’ and ‘*Rob Roy*’ drinks to *Nicol Jarvie*, it will be received with the just applause to which that gentleman has always been accustomed—nay, you will take care that on the present occasion it shall be *pro-di-gi-tos*.” To which Mr. Mackay replied:—“My conscience! My worthy father the deacon could never have believed that his son would have so a compliment made to him by the Great Unknown!”

## MUSIC.

THE success of Balfe's new opera, “*The Rose of Castile*,” produced at the Lyceum on Thursday (last week), has been of the most genuine and substantial kind, and promises more for the revival of our English musical stage than anything that has occurred during the last quarter of a century. If Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison are able to carry on the undertaking they have so well begun, if they can obtain a succession of original works of merit by native musicians, if they alternate these judiciously with the best pieces already existing, and if they continue, with unflinching spirit and unrelaxed exertion, to bring out every opera with the care, completeness, and elegance which characterise their present performances, they will, in all probability, accomplish an object which has repeatedly failed, not for want of encouragement by the public, but for want of good management and adequate means.

The first night of Balfe's opera was as brilliant as any first night we have witnessed for many years. The house was crowded in every part, from the orchestra to the ceiling; and the whole performance, from beginning to end, was received with every demonstration of enthusiasm. But “all is not gold that glitters” on a first night, and the most flattering appearances have often turned out deceitful. To what extent the house may have been packed—for, to some extent, it is always packed; and to what extent the seeming enthusiasm may be factitious on a first night—no one can discern. Even on the second night the truth is often revealed; and, indeed, it is generally remarked that, even in the case of a really successful piece, the first night's triumph is followed by a kind of reaction on the second. But it was not so in this instance. On Friday the house was as full, and the applause as unanimous and hearty, as on Thursday; and on the third night, Saturday, the crowd was, if possible, still greater, and the signs of success still more unequivocal and decisive. The efforts of these three nights, preceded as they had been by a series of daily and laborious rehearsals, proved too much for the strength of the fair prima donna, whose severe indisposition interrupted for some nights the run of the opera—though not till its entire success had been assured, and its character established in the estimation of the public. It is admitted by the general voice, confirmed by the opinion of every competent critic, that “*The Rose of Castile*” is not only the masterpiece of its author, but may be advantageously compared with some of the most favourite works of the foreign musical stage. It has faults indeed, and no inconsiderable ones; but these do not seriously diminish its attractive qualities, or dim the lustre of its many beauties.

It is purely a comic opera, without that admixture of the tragic or the pathetic which constitutes the melodrama. In this respect it resembles some of the most favourite pieces of Auber; particularly the “*Diamant de la Couronne*,” in which, as in Balfe's opera, the heroine is a youthful Queen who goes about in masquerade, and plays such pranks as no queen ever did or could do, save on the boards of a theatre. In the one piece, as well as the other, the adventures are too improbable, and even absurd, to create any real interest. But such things must not be considered too curiously. If there is gaiety of tone, a sprightly dialogue, amusing scenes, and brilliant music, this is what we are entitled to expect in a comic opera, and we have it all in “*The Rose of Castile*.”

As a drama this opera is not new. It is a version of a French piece, called “*Le Muletier de Tolède*,” produced, with music by Adolphe Adam, at the Théâtre Lyrique in Paris, and recently brought out, without music, at the Princess's Theatre. Of the subject a general idea may be given in a few words. The heroine is a young Queen of Leon, in the days when Leon and Castile were separate sovereignties. A diplomatic match has been arranged between her and her cousin, the younger brother of the King of Castile. Wishing to know something about her intended spouse, she resolves to make his acquaintance incognito, while she learns that he has a similar intention with regard to her. Disguised as a peasant girl, and attended by one of her ladies in the guise of a country lad, she comes to a little inn in the mountains, where, as she expects, she meets the prince playing the part of a muletier. They meet accordingly; and a lively flirtation ensues, in the course of which the young Queen is charmed with the disguised muletier, and he (without knowing who she is) falls at once in love with the supposed peasant girl. Then there is a political plot—a cousin of the young Queen, Don Pedro by name, has conspired with certain adherents to compel her to marry him or to abdicate the throne. He, with two of his agents, also arrives at the little inn while she and the muletier are there. He is astonished at the girl's likeness to the Queen; but adopts the bright idea of carrying her with him, in order that, by making her personate the Queen, he may use her as an instrument in his design. Then follows a series of plots and counter-plots, confused and unintelligible enough; but the upshot is that the machinations of the conspirators are baffled. We expect, of course, that the disguised muletier will now declare himself and claim the Queen's hand, which, indeed, he does; but it turns out that he is a different person from what the Queen as well as the audience have all along believed him—being, not the King's brother, but the King himself. All this will not bear any serious examination; but, as we have said, it is lively and amusing, and there is no occasion to judge it too critically.

The music resembles Auber's, not as betraying anything like plagiarism or imitation, but as being animated by a congenial spirit. The force of both composers lies in the gay and sparkling style of the true comic opera. Both can be occasionally tender or sentimental; but they rarely attempt, and still more rarely succeed, in the expression of deep and impassioned feeling. We are, therefore, inclined to prefer this opera to all Balfe's previous works, not only because it is more artistic and masterly, but because it is more purely comic, and seems to flow more directly from the natural temperament of the man. As a work of art we have no hesitation in saying that “*The Rose of Castile*” is a step in advance of all that he has ever done before. In the grace and elegance of the melodies, the skilful construction and dramatic effect of the concerted pieces, and the richness and variety of the orchestral accompaniments, many parts of this opera have not been surpassed by the happiest efforts of Rossini or Auber. Some of the airs, too, are admirable; but there are others with which we are less pleased. They appear to be thrust in, not only unconnected with, but even (in one instance at least) at variance with, the situation of the character, but evidently intended for mere vocal display, or for popular demand at the music-shops. This is a fault common to every English opera, and we can easily understand how Mr. Balfe finds himself constrained, against his own better judgment, to fall into it.

We have rarely seen a piece of this description so pleasantly performed. Every character, even the very smallest, has a fitting representative, and the ensemble, consequently, is full of animation. Miss Louisa Pyne has never appeared to greater advantage, either as an actress or a singer. She is arch and sprightly; and her clear, light, brilliant vocal execution could not be surpassed by any performer in Europe. Harrison, too, has never sung or acted more successfully. Weiss does ample justice to Don Pedro, the villain of the piece—a most important part. Miss Susan Pyne, as Donna Carmen, the Queen's companion in her rustic disguise, sings and acts most agreeably; and Mr. St. Albyn, Mr. Honey, and Mr. Wallworth, all co-operate in giving completeness to the performance. The orchestra, under its able director, Mr. Mellon, is the best that ever was heard in an English theatre; and the richness and beauty of the costumes, scenery, and decorations do the highest honour to the taste and spirit of the management.

M. JULLIEN has begun his annual series of Promenade Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, which is fitted up and decorated precisely in the same manner as last year. The entertainments are of the usual character. There is a magnificent orchestra; and the music consists of Jullien's own brilliant waltzes, quadrilles, and polkas, mingled with movements from the symphonies of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other classic authors; selections from favourite operas, in which the voice parts are executed upon wind instruments; and songs by Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, the favourite German ballad-singer, who is the only vocalist engaged. On the first night (Friday, last week) there was an enormous crowd, and some tendency to disturbance among the occupants of the promenade, but it did not rise to any serious height. Two or three of the most turbulent were carried off by the police, and fined next morning at Bow-street.

SOME of the Paris journals have announced a new opera by Rossini, entitled “*Il Curioso Accidente*.” This is a *canard*, though the maestro, who is living in Paris, is too indolent or indifferent to contradict it.

THE public are aware that Standigl has been labouring for many months under a state of mental derangement. His malady has lately taken a favourable turn, and there is every reason to hope that this great artist and worthy man will be restored to the full enjoyment of his powers, and to the exercise of his profession.

MR. H. C. COOPER.—Our readers will regret to hear that this

accomplished and celebrated violinist has, owing to the dreadful financial crisis throughout America, found it necessary to return to this country. He arrived at Southampton by the *Arago*, at the end of last week. This event is the more to be regretted as, until the sudden crash, his success had been of the most flattering description.—*Bristol Advertiser*.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

ADELPHI.—On Saturday Mr. T. P. Cooke completed his engagement, when “*Black-eyed Susan*” was enacted, and *William* was as vigorously performed by the veteran actor as in his early days. At the conclusion he was summoned before the curtain, and addressed the audience in the following neat and characteristic speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I hardly know how to thank you for the kindness I now, and on so many occasions, have received from you. When I consented to reappear to serve my late esteemed and dear friend, Douglas Jerrold, I little expected to continue for over seventy nights; but, at the solicitations of my kind friends, Mr. Webster and Mr. Buckstone, I consented; and, with the exception of a slight cold, I never felt better in all my life than I do at the present moment. The last appearances have been the happiest of my professional career. I feel so juvenile that I find it a difficulty to persuade myself I am on the shady side of seventy (Cheers). The medal I have the honour to wear I won sixty years ago, and I have been on the stage fifty-three years (Cheers). I never did take a final farewell, and I do not feel inclined to do that suicidal act, so retire this evening in the hope that I may again reappear—perhaps to serve a friend, or once more try to amuse you. Again, thanking you from my heart, I bid you farewell.

On Monday Madame Celeste made her reappearance, thus beginning the season in real earnest, which, as usual, was opened with “*The Green Bushes*,” that seem destined to be perennial. She was most warmly received. Novelty may soon be expected, two new dramas being underlined—one by Mr. Webster himself, and the other by Mr. Watts Phillips.

OLYMPIC.—The comedy of “*Heads or Tails*” was revived on Monday, and distinguished by the appearance of Mrs. Emden (late Miss Somers). This lady's merits have been tested at less-favoured theatres, and she will doubtless prove an acquisition to this fashionable stage.

SADLER'S WELLS.—According to annual custom, Mr. Phelps on Wednesday produced an illustrated revival of a sterling English comedy, which on this occasion is the celebrated comedy of “*The Clandestine Marriage*.” Mr. Phelps himself was, doubtless, ambitious of adding *Lord Ogley* to his comic repertoire. Having already instructed his audience in his ability to fill successfully an important comic rôle by his famous impersonations of *Bottom*, *Falstaff*, *Sir Peter Teazle*, and *Sir Pertinax Macmuffin*, his admirers were prepared for his achieving great excellence in Mr. Farren's masterpiece, even if he did not arrive at the perfection of the actor just named. Nor were they disappointed. The comprehensiveness of the actor was never more fully displayed; and he portrayed the sensual, but, with all his faults, honourable, nobleman in a manner that brought out the qualities, both physical and moral, of the refined and polished senile debauchee. There was a combination of the rake and the gentleman which was accomplished with a nice tact; and the vanity and belief in his own irresistible fascinations were touched off with admirable adroitness. He was well supported by Mr. Williams in the part of his Swiss attendant, *Canton*, who haunts him like a shadow, and reflects him like a mirror. The play was otherwise well cast. Mrs. Marston as *Mrs. Heidelberg* reminded us favourably of Mrs. Glover, and was besides enthusiastically received on her first appearance. Miss Fitzpatrick, as *Miss Stirling*, was remarkably efficient, and threw a rich colouring on the character and situations. Her sister *Fanny* was modestly and unostentatiously depicted by Mrs. C. Young, who had in this part a task not beyond her powers, and accordingly performed it, without straining, in a ladylike and pleasing manner. Mr. Marston as *Sir John Melville* was dashing and fashionable to the full; and Mr. F. Robinson as *Young Lovell* was literally true to his author's conception;—but it is to Mr. Ray that the fullest commendation must be rendered: his assumption of *Old Stirling* was a veritable impersonation of character, such as demonstrates the dramatic artist as well as the skilful and well-practised actor. The appointments of the play are liberal and appropriate, and the whole performance is so carefully mounted that the revival must be regarded as a theatrical event of considerable importance.

CITY OF LONDON.—Messrs. Johnson and Nelson Lee some time since offered a prize for the best domestic drama designed for performance at this theatre, and, out of fifty sent in, they have selected one which bears the title of “*Lucy Wentworth*,” or the *Village-born Beauty*.” The piece is in three acts, and written by Mr. T. P. Prest. The nature of the interest may be gathered from the title. There are the village maiden and the enamoured nobleman, who seduces her to London under the promise of marriage; there are also the rustic lover and his sister, who follow the lost one, and get entangled in the perils of the city; there, too, are the maiden's parents, the mother dying of a broken heart, and the father cursing the repentant daughter beside the grave of his deplored wife. At length the noble seducer is murdered by his vicious associates, and, at the moment of death, it is discovered that he had been lawfully married to *Lucy Wentworth*. The best-acted part is that of the father, *Ralph Wentworth*, a hedger—to which Mr. Searle gave a breadth of effect that made the portraiture of strong feeling and honest sentiment in low life very interesting. The action is supposed to take place in 1814; and one of the scenes presents the famous Frost Fair on the Thames, where the public are witnessed skating on the ice, with Blackfriars-bridge and St. Paul's in the distance. The scene of the village churchyard, also, is good, with the church illuminated, and the organ pouring forth its sacred music, heard by the rustic father in his wrath as well as by the ruined maiden in her remorse. There is, indeed, much pathos in the situations; and the performance certainly commands the tears of the audience, who seemed absorbed in the distresses of the village heroine. We should have thought the theme obsolete, but that is clearly not the opinion of the *habitués* of this theatre.

## INDIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

HAVING been much pleased with your leading article on India of last week, and having myself much considered the subject, I may be allowed the liberty of calling your attention to the map of the vast peninsula wherein lie our East India Company's possessions, that, when you shall further consider the subject of the reorganisation of those possessions, you may not think the following observations unworthy of notice. We have been too apt to talk of the power of the Company between the Indus and the Ganges as something corresponding to our Queen's power between John o' Groat's House and the Land's-end; while it is no such thing. With the map before you, you will see how vast is the territory of the Nizam and independent, and till very lately was likewise the vast territory of Oude, also under an independent Sovereign; besides these two, there are the independencies of Holkar, Scindia, and the greatest part of Rajpootana. Militarily speaking, the Company may coerce these States; but the government of these States, whether under Hindoo or Mahometan Princes, is entirely independent as to laws, customs, and religion, with the power of rewards and punishments. If these premises are correct, and there really do exist these Governments within the same peninsula of our East Indian possessions, how limited in time of peace must be the power of the Company, and if so do we not deal unfairly with them (the Company) by inveighing against them for their shortcomings as to the furtherance of Christianity and a higher state of civilisation? and is it not light talk to tell them that, after the suppression of the mutiny, they must lose no time in entering upon their mission of regeneration? Have people well considered all this? I think not; for, even amongst the most zealous of the regenerators, what a show it would be to fire a war against Hindooism and Mahometanism, and, with the cross-bow before our troops, to invade and dethrone our faithful ally of the Nizam in the first instance, as lying most contiguous to the Company's possessions; and so on with the remainder! Hindoo temples must be closed, and Mahometan as well as Hindoo processions must be put an end to, while nothing short of this can gain the object of the regenerators; for to leave the temples of heathen worship, the Hindoo processions and prejudices, and native princes obeying and following the same rites, and to expect to make converts to Christianity more than the Company has done, is too unreasonable to hold in consideration. The Anglican Church has been at work as well as those of every denomination, and with how little result we all know. There is nothing new in this. The example of religious communities is not followed by neighbouring States, however close their connection and theories may be. These independencies will be the difficulty if we aspire, and with perfect justice, integrity, and faith, to a higher object than that of holding the country through the military.

Nov. 2, 1857.

C. F.

No foreigner is permitted to enter Spain unless provided with a passport duly signed by the Spanish Consul, or Consular Agent, in the country from which such foreigner may come.



## MAJOR HENRY TOMBS, BENGAL ARTILLERY.

This gallant officer is the youngest son of the late General Tombs, of the Bengal army, and was born in 1824.

Originally intended for her Majesty's service, he entered the Military College at Sandhurst with that view at an early age; but, an appoint-



MAJOR HENRY TOMBS.

ment in the East India Company's service being offered him, he left Sandhurst for Addiscombe, and in due time obtained a commission in the Bengal Artillery, which he joined at the close of 1842.

He first saw service in the Gwalior campaign, and was present with Grey's division at Punniar, when he was honourably mentioned and received a bronze star. Immediately previous to the breaking out of the Sikh war he was Assistant to the late gallant Colonel Mackeson in political employ. He was present in almost every action of the war—at Moodkee and Ferozeshur, the affair of Buddiwal, and at Aliwal as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Harry Smith; for which services he was rewarded with a medal and two clasps.

He was subsequently made Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General of Artillery in the army of the Punjab, 1845-46, and was present at the affair of Ramnuggur; at the passage of the Chenab; at Chillianwallah, and Guzerat. For these services he obtained a medal and two clasps, and some time after his Brevet Majority.

He returned to England in April, 1853, and offered his services in the Crimea, whither, however, he did not go. On his return to India, in 1855, he obtained the command of the troop of Horse Artillery which has done good service before Delhi. In this struggle he has been twice slightly wounded, and has had five horses killed under him. He had the good fortune to be favourably noticed by that eminent soldier, the late Sir Charles Napier, on more than one occasion.

## THE WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

"ODD TRICK," by Slight-of-Hand out of a Hampton mare, bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., is a chestnut horse, standing 15 hands 3 inches high. His head is lean and blood-like. Light neck; very good shoulder; great depth of girth; long, light barrel; and slack in his couplings. Very powerful quarters; great length from his hip to hock; great arms and thighs. He has a white blaze in his face, and a white off hind leg, commencing just below the hock.

## SIR W. G. OUSELEY, K.C.B., SPECIAL MINISTER TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE Central American question has long been the opprobrium of modern diplomacy. While all parties desired its adjustment, alike in the interests of Central America itself, midway in the track of a most important commerce, and in the interests of the two great maritime nations—parent and progeny of the dominant progressive race of the earth—the object sought has hitherto been not only unattained, but has more than once led to the verge of that collision it was the special aim of the negotiators to provide against. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been the prolific source of dissensions undreamt of by its authors. After years of discussion, more or less acrimonious, between the Cabinets of St. James's and Washington, it was thought a solution of the problem had been arrived at by the treaties negotiated this time twelve months between Senor Don Victor Herran, the able Honduras Plenipotentiary, and Lord Clarendon, on the one hand, and Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas on the other, providing for the cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras, relinquishment of the British Protectorate of Mosquito, &c. But, clogged with conditions objectionable to General Don Santos Guardiola, President of Honduras, and also to the Cabinet of Washington, these treaties were not ratified. It being, however, of the highest importance to arrive, without further delay, at a thorough understanding on the vexata questio of Central American entanglements, the most expedient course was to accredit from this country to Washington a special Minister, of adequate professional status, qualified not only by his familiarity with Spanish-American topics to appreciate the full bearings of this subject, but also likely, from personal and other attributes, to render the exposition of his instructions directly acceptable to the head of the United States' Executive, and, afterwards, to present the results of such arrangements to the Central American Governments in the mode best calculated to ensure their co-operation. The difficulty was to find a person combining these several requisites, and who should also, according to precedent in such matters, belong to the political party employing him. The latter was impracticable; and, accordingly, Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, much to their credit, mindful only of the public service, ignored the reminiscences of certain diplomatic disagreements, and appointed a gentleman whom two other Foreign Secretaries, of anti-Whig politics, had specially distinguished.

Sir W. Gore Ouseley is sprung of a race that has given many eminent servants to the State, the best known of whom in recent times have been his uncle, the celebrated Persian Ambassador, and his father, the famous historian of that remarkable mission. One of his brothers, who has served long in India, is Professor of Persian at Haileybury, and has recently acted as interpreter on the part of the British Government with Ferouk Khan, at Paris. Another brother, Colonel Richard, also served long in India. His nephew, the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., is M.A. and Musical Doctor of Oxford University, being a large pecuniary, as well as scientific and literary, contributor to the promotion of the art. The family is of great antiquity. A late devotee in genealogical research traced its descent from the Merovingian, Carolingian, and Capetian Monarchs of France, the Saxon and Norman Kings of England, the ancient Sovereigns of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and nineteen of King John's twenty-five barons! The Irving family, into which the late Sir W. Ouseley married, is allied to the Douglasses, Rollos, and many other noble Scotch families. Their earliest seat was in Shropshire, but in 1571 its then head received from Elizabeth, by whom he was made a Judge, the estate of Courteen Hall, in Northamptonshire, with many of the principal families in which county the Ouseleys were connected, as the Barons Giffard of Brinsfield, the Barons Lestrang of Blackmere, and the Actons of Alderham. Nicholas Ouseley was Envoy to Spain and Portugal, and some of his correspondence with Sir F. Walsingham is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. John, son of Richard Ouseley, knighted by James I. in 1603, for his gallantry in Ireland, was afterwards Ambassador to Morocco, and fell at Breda, 1624. Sir Richard, his son, was Major in the Royalist army during the Civil War, and, in consequence of debts incurred in support of Charles, had to sell Courteen Hall in 1650. The family then settled in Ireland, where they held Ballinasloe Castle, and afterwards Dunmore Castle, Galway, which latter remained in the family until the death of Major Ralph, grandfather of Sir W. G. Ouseley. The Major's eldest son, Sir William, served in the 8th Dragoons in Holland; but, after becoming Major, abandoned war for literature, and was a member of several learned societies. His narrative of the mission of his brother, Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, to Persia, in 1810, and his works on Eastern antiquities and literature, are a well-known mine of Oriental and classical learning. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley was the first Ambassador from the Court of St. James's to Persia (though Sir H. Jones, Sir J. Malcolm, and others had been sent by the India Company), and was presented by the Shah with the Order of the Lion and Sun; and subsequently, as Ambassador to Russia, received from the Czar the Grand Cross of St. Alexander Newski. He was chairman of the Oriental Translation Society, to whose papers, and those of the Asiatic Society, he was a voluminous contributor.

Sir William, who married the daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Irving (son of General Sir P. E. Irving, Governor-General of Canada), left a numerous family, the eldest of whom, Sir W. Gore Ouseley, the subject of this notice, became, at a very early age, attached to the mission at Stockholm in 1817, and in 1825 at Washington. He there married, in 1829, the daughter of Mr. Van Ness, formerly Governor of



SIR WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

Vermont, and subsequently Envoy of the United States at Madrid. Sir William was next Acting Secretary of Legation at Brussels, during Sir R. Adair's embassy, and subsequently at Rio Janeiro, at which Court he resided for several years as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1844 he was named Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, and in 1845 Special Minister to the States of La Plata. Lord Aberdeen said, in his instructions, "to open up the great arteries of the South American continent would be not only a vast benefit to the trade of Europe, but a practical, and perhaps the best, security for the preservation of peace in South America." By his endeavours to carry out this policy, and protecting British subjects, Sir W. G. Ouseley provoked the tyrant Rosas, but had his reward in the applause such conduct earned from all classes. Addresses from the British and French residents at Monte Video were presented to him when recalled by Lord Palmerston; whilst not less than 800 native Monte Videans, the élite of the community, tendered thanks for his efforts to preserve the national independence. His exertions for the promotion of commerce particularly deserve mention, now that what he recommended so strongly, as to opening the rivers, has been ratified in respect to Paraguay, he having, in 1846, sent the late Sir C. Hotham to Assumption to treat with President Lopez, and projected a commercial league between the States of Paraguay, Entre Rios, and Uruguay. On the accession of the Derby Administration, Lord Malmesbury dispatched Sir C. Hotham to Assumption to complete the work in which he had previously been employed; and, feeling how much was due to the originator of the same design, obtained for Sir W. G. Ouseley the Order of the Bath, in acknowledgement of services to commerce and humanity during his Platine mission. Sir William is the author of "Remarks on the Slave Trade," "South American Sketches," and several pamphlets in connection with the social and political institutions of the United States, with whose present President (Mr. Buchanan) he has long been on most intimate terms, as well as with many of the diplomatic and other celebrities of the Union, where there is every reason to suppose that he will lay the enduring basis of a joint policy that shall for ever remove the Central American question from the category of Anglo-Transatlantic disquietudes. He sailed on Saturday, the 31st, with Lady Ouseley, in the *Arabia*, from Liverpool, where he was entertained by Mr. W. Brown, member for South Lancashire, who is also chairman of the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway and of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.



"ODD TRICK," THE WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES AT NEWMARKET, 1857.







## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Newmarket season has closed at last, and the Houghton, save and excepting the paucity of matches, was quite equal to many of its predecessors. Zuyder Zee ran to his Spigot Lodge form at last in the Houghton Handicap, but Yorkshire was not a little astounded at the defeat of Skirmisher by Fisherman, over the Beacon course. The young horse had not recovered from the cold which attacked him after Doncaster, while Fisherman, revelling in the cooler atmosphere and the absence of a crowd, just managed to follow and catch him close at home. In 1850 Fisherman ran 34 times and won 23, and this is his twenty-second win out of 33 efforts this season. He has thus won 45 races out of 73 in three seasons; but, altogether, they only reach £7208. There is a rumour of Mr. Jackson selling Saunterer and his other horses off.

Liverpool Autumn, where Wardermarske, 6st. 6lb., is fancied for the Cup, occupies Tuesday and Wednesday, and then Mr. Frail's carnivals wind up the season.

According to the annual return which has just been published in the *Sporting Review*, we find that, putting aside mere scratch packs, there are six packs of staghounds and 116 of foxhounds in the United Kingdom. Of these nearly thirty are hunted by the masters. About a dozen first and second whips have become huntsmen this season, a most unprecedented occurrence; seven huntsmen have retired or are out of place, and four have become first whips. As a general thing, foxes are plentiful, and the Heythrop and Grove countries, each numbered, according to the earth-stoppers, nearly half a hundred litters at the beginning of the season. The Quorn hunt-hunting ended on Saturday, with a very good hunting run to ground, in the Atherstone country. Treadwell has been out thirty-seven times, killed twenty brace, many of them in good things over the open, and ran ten brace to ground. His Lordship begins the season well—71½ couple of hounds and 42 horses. About 170 to 200 horsemen met the hounds at Kirby Gate on Monday, very few of them scarlets; and at present, in fact, not more than three or four of "the regulars" have reached Melton. They found at Thorpe Trussells, went away through Ashby Pastures, and ran their fox to ground in 1h. 35m. After a little breathing time, they found again at Barkly Holt, and lost after a smart half hour near Brooksby. On Tuesday they found at Oakley Wood, but got on to a second fox, and killed him at the end of thirty minutes. White Horse Wood then produced one of the right sort, who gave them three-quarters of an hour in the open, when they lost him.

At Lord Waterford's sale Barbarian was sold for 98 guineas, and Lord George bought in for 300 guineas. Both these horses were shown at the last Waterford Show, where Red Hart was placed first, Knight of Gwynne second, and Barbarian third. The veterinary surgeon to the society then stepped in, and disqualified Red Hart for a ringbone, and the Knight as a roarer. Hence the judges had to do their work over again, and, instead of keeping Barbarian first, they put Day of Algiers over his head, and placed Lord George third. It is said what was called "ringbone" was merely the result of a breakdown, when the horse put his foot into a hole in running. Thirty sires were entered in all.

The coursing fixtures for the week are Longhorses, on Monday and Tuesday; Ashdown Park Champion, on Monday, &c.; "Brougham and Whinell," on Tuesday and Wednesday; Audlem and Tadcaster, on Wednesday and Thursday; Spidall, on Wednesday, &c.; "Nithsdale and Galloway," on Thursday and Friday; and Baron Hill, on Friday and Saturday. Lord Sefton's kennel is as lucky over the plains of Alton as it was in the late Lord's day; and Stagebox and Soutag, from the same litter, won the Alton Stakes and Cup last week—Athalpa, Rhapsody, Asylum, and Riot all going down before them. Captain Spencer's splendid dog Sunbeam showed in his old form for Lord Beehive's Cup at Bendrigg, and he will, with luck, be hard to shake off for the Waterloo Cup, for which he last year ran second.

## NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—SATURDAY.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—T. P. Cooke, 1. Lady Conyngham, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Rose of Cashmere, 1. La Fille du Regiment, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Trabuco, 1. Silica, 2. Houghton Handicap.—Zuyder Zee, 1. Kestrel, 2. Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Secunda, 1. St. Dunstan, 2. Handicap Stakes of 15 sovs.—Little Tom, 1. Kestrel, 2.

## WORCESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Lord Nelson, 1. Barbarity, 2. Handicap of 5 sovs. each.—Sobieski, 1. Joe the Quack, 2. The Worcester Autumn Handicap.—Laodamia, 1. Curious, 2. Selling Stakes.—Amorous Boy, 1. Rotterdam, 2. The Hurdle Race Handicap.—Heads or Tails, 1. Brompton, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—June, 1. Rotterdam, 2. Autumn Flying Stakes.—Admiral of the White, 1. Little Gerard, 2. Worcestershire Steeplechase.—Theodine, 1. Forest Queen, 2. Selling Steeplechase.—The Farmer, 1. Vestige, 2. Worcester Hunt Stakes.—Laverna, 1. Brompton, 2.

## TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.—9 to 2 agst Underhand (off), 6 to 1 agst Wardermarske (off), 9 to 1 agst Cowfold (off). THE DERBY.—15 to 1 agst Clydesdale (t), 25 to 1 agst Ditto (t).

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MORE SHIPS.—Four screw-frigates, to carry 32 and 50 guns, are ordered to be laid down at Woolwich Dockyard, when the vessels now building are launched. The new vessels are to be named the *Anson*, *Republie*, *Barossa*, and *Bristol*.

THE 94th REGIMENT FOR INDIA.—A detachment from the depot of the 94th Regiment left Chatham garrison on Tuesday, for Plymouth, to embark with the head-quarters, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mills. The troops proceed in the ship *Austria*, 2355 tons, for conveyance to Kurrachee.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS AT CHATHAM.—On Tuesday and the previous day upwards of 150 recruits arrived at Chatham garrison from London and the northern districts, for the purpose of joining the depots of the East India regiments. The number of recruits flocking into Chatham from all parts of the kingdom to join the Indian depots is at the rate of upwards of 500 weekly. Most of them are fine young men.

THE "VICTORIA CROSS" AND THE LATE PERSIAN WAR.—The following officers and men of the Bombay army have been recommended for the decoration of the "Victoria Cross," the Order of Valour, for their gallant conduct in the battle of Kooshab, in breaking a Persian square on the 6th of February, 1857:—2nd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry: Major Forbes, Lieutenant Malcomson, Lieutenant and Adjutant Moore, Captain Moore, Captain Graves, Captain Wren, Lieutenant Spens, Cornet Combe, Cornet Hill, Captain Oldfield, Jemadar Runjeet Sing, and trooper Lall Khan.

LOSS OF THE "TRANSIT."—A court martial has been held on board her Majesty's ship *Sybil*, in Canton River, to try Commander Chambers and crew for the loss of her Majesty's ship *Transit*. The trial lasted two days, and, after a very strict inquiry and examination of eight witnesses—Commander Chambers declined making any defence—the Court retired, and after three hours' deliberation concluded "That the greatest credit was due to Commander Chambers for the manner in which the troops had been landed, and for the perfect discipline maintained both on the ship striking and during the month's sojourn on the Island of Banca. The Court were also of opinion that Commander Chambers exercised the wisest discretion in not attempting to give the ship a back turn after she struck on a rock, which it appears from the evidence is not laid down in the Admiralty charts. But the Court are of opinion that too much confidence was placed in the Admiralty charts, on so small a scale, and sufficient allowance was not made for current, and they therefore adjudge Commander Chambers and Mr. J. Allord, the master, to be severely reprimanded, and to be admonished to be more careful in future." With the minutes of the court-martial sent to the Admiralty are Dutch charts, showing our Admiralty ones to be completely wrong, and that the Admiralty information is quite incorrect regarding the currents.

FROM an official tabular statement of the occupation of recruits passed in 1855-6 for the army it appears that 27,000 were husbandmen, labourers, and servants; 20,079 of mechanical trades; 1223 shopmen and clerks; seventy-nine of professional occupations, as students or licentiates of law, medicine, or divinity; and 2161 boys—in all, 54,506.

At St. Petersburg Madame Bosio has achieved a great success in "La Traviata."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—On Monday Joseph Holder, Paymaster, and formerly Captain in the army, was brought to the bar for embezzling £1153, the property of the Queen. He pleaded guilty, threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.—On the same day George Groundwell, one of the principals, and William Rutledge, one of the seconds, were charged with manslaughter in respect of a fight in which the other principal, a man named Hodgkin, had been killed. The former was sentenced to six and the latter to two months' hard labour.—Two boys were indicted for "feloniously placing upon the North London Railway certain bricks and stones," and were acquitted on the ground that they had no felonious intention, but merely wished to see the bricks smashed by the passing trains.—A large number of cases of uttering forged notes and bad coin have also been tried. In one case a novel method had been pursued. The prisoner went into houses where there were apartments to let, and after some talk took the rooms, laid down a spurious half-sovereign as a deposit, and requested 6s. change. He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Tuesday, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd gave judgment in the case of Messrs. Sadgrove and Rager, which has gained so much notoriety. His Honour refused the certificate of Rager altogether, and suspended that of Sadgrove for two years from the date of hearing: when granted it will be of the third class.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. C. J. MARE, shipbuilder, of Blackwall, has been superseded. Mr. Mare earned a world-wide reputation for the beautiful specimens of naval architecture which have been built under his auspices, and it is understood that he will shortly resume business in the same branch of industry.

ROBERT T. DAVIS, who murdered his wife a few weeks since, at Ball's Pond, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday, and sentenced to death. His execution is fixed to take place on Monday next.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE demand for discount accommodation at the Bank of England, this week, has been very extensive; but it has not been so well met as usual—numerous bills, evidently sent in for the purpose of obtaining gold, having been rejected. However, the 4th of the month has passed off tolerably well, and nearly £350,000 in gold has been withdrawn, partly for export, and partly on account of several banks in Ireland and Scotland upon which a run has been commenced. From the fact that no additions have been made to the stock—nearly or quite the whole of the imports having been sent away—the quantity of gold in the Bank of England is now greatly reduced. This reduction has produced no little gloom out of doors, as most of the jobbers have been looking forward to a further advance in the rate of discount as a consequence. On Thursday this anticipation was realised, the Directors of the Bank of England having given notice that the minimum rate was NINE per cent. It is intimated in several quarters that even this advance will not check the withdrawal of gold. In that event a higher rate of discount may be anticipated.

Notwithstanding the present high range in the value of money, the supply in the banks and discount-houses is unusually large, and certainly in excess of the demand. This circumstance may be accounted for by the present high interest given by those houses for deposits on "call." With Consols at and above 89, it is but reasonable to assume that the public would be disposed to lend money at 7 per cent, more especially as the banks are in a highly flourishing state. In the Stock Exchange money is likewise very abundant; and on Tuesday large sums were lent on Consols at from 3 to 4 per cent, on Exchequer Bills at 3 per cent.

The last packet for India took out nearly £1,000,000, chiefly in silver, to be followed by an equal amount on the 20th inst. The East India Company have purchased, up to this time, £750,000 in silver; and to meet this extraordinary demand we are compelled to send large amounts in gold to the Continent. The shipments to New York, since our last, have amounted to nearly £300,000; but this drain is not expected to continue, although the commercial advices from the United States are very unfavourable. About £42,000 in gold has been received from St. Petersburg, but the whole has been taken by the Bank of France. Apparently, therefore, the returns from the Bank of England during the next two or three weeks will show a further decline in the stock of bullion. We may observe that a change has taken place in the period at which the Bank returns are made up. Hitherto, those published in the *Gazette* on Fridays refer to the condition of the bank on the previous Saturday. Now, however, they are made up on Wednesdays, and published in the *Gazette* as usual.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Sept. 26:—

Bank of England .. .. .	£19,049,759
Private banks .. .. .	3,295,347
Joint-stock banks .. .. .	3,035,481
South-west .. .. .	1,031,259
Ireland .. .. .	5,142,794
Total .. .. .	32,514,511

Compared with the previous month, the decrease in the circulation is £321,406; and compared with September, 1856, the falling off is £232,637.

The Consol Market has been decidedly heavy throughout the week, and a fall of fully one per cent has taken place in the quotations. In the value of the Unfunded Debt the fluctuations have not been extensive. Monday was a close holiday in the Exchange, consequently, no business was transacted. On Tuesday great flatness prevailed generally.—The Reduced Three per Cents were done at 89½ and 89¾; Consols for Money, 90½ to 91; New Three per Cents, 89½ and 89¾; Long Annuities, 1860, 2 1/16; Ditto, 1860, 2 5/16; Ditto, 1865, 1 7/8; India Bonds, 47s. and 42s. dis.; Consols for Account, 90½ and 89¾; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 9s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 97½ to 98; Wednesday's business was limited, and prices were drooping.—The Reduced Three per Cents marked 89½; Consols for Money, 89½ to 89¾; New Three per Cents, 89½ to 89¾; Long Annuities, 1860, 2 1/16; Indian Bonds, 34s. to 40s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 14s. dis.; Consols for Account, 89½ to 89¾; Exchequer Bonds, 98 to 99½; Bank Stock was 211 to 209 and 210. On Thursday Consols were dull and drooping.—The Three per Cents, for Money, opened at 89½, and closed at 89¾. For December the quotations were 89½ to 89¾. The New Three per Cents were 88 to 89½; and the Reduced, 87½ to 88; Bank Stock, 209 to 211; and India Stock, 212; Exchequer Bills were 15s. to 10s. dis.

On the whole, the Foreign House has been tolerably firm, although the transactions in it have not been so extensive, and prices have continued steady. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95; Brazilian Five per Cents, 99½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95; Chilean Six per Cents, 103; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Deferred, 5½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 7½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 43½; Russian Five per Cents, 106; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40; Ditto, Committee's Certificates, 5½ per cent.; Turkish Six per Cents, 88½; Turkish Four per Cents, 98; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Danish Three per Cents, 84½.

Nearly all Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been steady, with a fair business doing in them. Australasia have realised 79½; Colonial, 23½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19; London Chartered of Australia, 17½; London and County, 23½; London and Westminster, 47½; Oriental, 36; Ottoman, 18½; Provincial of Ireland, 60½; Union of Australia, 49½; and Union of London, 26.

Dock Shares have sold steadily. East and West India, 110; London, 160; St. Katharine, 89; Victoria, 88.

Miscellaneous Securities have continued heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency. Canada Company's Bonds have realised 125; Crystal Palace Shares, 1½; Ditto, Preference, 4½; Electric Telegraph, 100; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; London General Omnibus, 34; North British Australasian, 32½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; and South Australian Land, 32½. Lambeth Waterworks have realised 95; Southwark and Vauxhall, 95; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; and Vauxhall, 17½.

The Railway Share Market has ruled inactive, and prices almost generally have given way. The total "calls" for the present month, as yet advertised, are £280,693—making a total called this year of £10,206,364. Annexed are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 77½; East-Anglian, 17½; Eastern Counties, 52½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 26½; Great Northern, 93; Do., A Stock, 83; Do., B Stock, 123; Great Western, 48½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91; London and Blackwall, 64; London and Brighton, 101; London and North Western, 93½; London and South Western, 87; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37½; Midland, 60½; Norfolk, 50; North British, 47½; North Eastern—Berwick, 91; Ditto, Leeds, 47; Ditto, York, 77½; North London, 94; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 39; South Eastern, 62½; Vale of Neath, 20½.

—LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—East Lincoln, 132.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension Five per Cent, No. 1, 106; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 120; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 66½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 114; Ditto, Redeemable at Five per Cent prem., 61; Great Western Irredeemable Four per Cent, 82½; Ditto, Five per Cent Redeemable, 94; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 67½; Midland Consolidated—Bristol and Birmingham, 190; North Eastern—York, H. and S. Purchase, 94; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 22. BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Ceylon, 2; Eastern Bengal, 4 prem.; East Indian, 104½; Geelong and Melbourne, 19½ ex mt.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 26½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 71; Great Western of Canada, 18; Ditto, New, 8; Madras Five per Cent, 20½; Punjab, 4 prem.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 26½; Namur and Liège, 6½; Paris and Lyons, 32½.

Mining Shares have been extremely dull. Alfred Consols have realised 15½; Great Wheal Alfred, 5; and Wheal Mary Ann, 49½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 2.—The day's market was but moderately supplied with all kinds of English wheat, nevertheless the demand ruled heavy, and without lessening in any change in value. The show of foreign wheat was very extensive, and in some instances prices were the turn in favour of buyers. There was very little inquiry for barley—the supply of which was extensive—at 2s. per quarter less money. Malt, too, was lower to purchasers, and a heavy inquiry. We were very extensively supplied with oats, and the oat market was heavy at 1s. per quarter decline. Beans, peas, and flour met a dull inquiry, at about 1s. 10d. per cwt.

Nov. 4.—Very few buyers were in attendance to day, and the trade generally was in a depressed state, at Monday's quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 53s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 58s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 41s. to 53s.; grinding, 41s. to 53s.; ditto, 41s. to 53s.; distilling, 41s. to 53s.; malt, 41s. to 53s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 37s. to 7 s.; brown disto, 35s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 50s. to 71s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 74s.; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 39s. to 2 s.; potatoes, 25s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 21s.; ditto white, 19s. to 25s.; to 25s.; to 25s.; to 25s.; grey peas, 41s. to 42s.; rapeseed, 42s. to 45s.; white, 41s. to 44s.; broad beans, 40s. to 52s.; per cwt. Lower-made flour, 47s. to 52s.; No. 1, 48s. to 57s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s. to 49s. per 250 lbs. American flour, 22s. to 32 s. per barrel.

Needs.—The seed trade generally is in a very dry, and, to effect sales, lower rates must be submitted to:—

London English—sowing, 70s. to 72s.; Odessa, 52s. to 62s.; homestead, 46s. to 49s. per quarter; corned, 30s. to 32s.; per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 15s. to 16s.; ditto white, 14s. to 21s.; to 21s.; to 21s.; to 21s.; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 41½ to 41½; ditto, foreign, 41½ to 41½; rape cakes, to 46½. per ton. Canary, 8s. to 9s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of house-bread, 6d. to 7½d. per 4½ lb. loaf.

Stocks.—The 2½ per Cent Consols, 94½; 3 per Cent, 95½; 4 per Cent, 96½; 5 per Cent, 97½; 6 per Cent, 98½; 7 per Cent, 99½; 8 per Cent, 100½; 9 per Cent, 101½; 10 per Cent, 102½; 11 per Cent, 103½; 12 per Cent, 104½; 13 per Cent, 105½; 14 per Cent, 106½; 15 per Cent, 107½; 16 per Cent, 108½; 17 per Cent, 109½; 18 per Cent, 110½; 19 per Cent, 111½; 20 per Cent, 112½; 21 per Cent, 113½; 22 per Cent, 114½; 23 per Cent, 115½; 24 per Cent, 116½; 25 per Cent, 117½; 26 per Cent, 118½; 27 per Cent, 119½; 28 per Cent, 120½; 29 per Cent, 121½; 30 per Cent, 122½; 31 per Cent, 123½; 32 per Cent, 124½; 33 per Cent, 125½; 34 per Cent, 126½; 35 per Cent, 127½; 36 per Cent, 128½; 37 per Cent, 129½; 38 per Cent, 130½; 39 per Cent, 131½; 40 per Cent, 132½; 41 per Cent, 133½; 42 per Cent, 134½; 43 per Cent, 135½; 44 per Cent, 136½; 45 per Cent, 137½; 46 per Cent, 138½; 47 per Cent, 139½; 48 per Cent, 140½; 49 per Cent, 141½; 50 per Cent, 142½; 51 per Cent, 143½; 52 per Cent, 144½; 53 per Cent, 145½; 54 per Cent, 146½; 55 per Cent, 147½; 56 per Cent, 148½; 57 per Cent, 149½; 58 per Cent, 150½; 59 per Cent, 151½; 60 per Cent, 152½; 61 per Cent, 153½; 62 per Cent, 154½; 63 per Cent, 155½; 64 per Cent, 156½; 65 per Cent, 157½; 66 per Cent, 158½; 67 per Cent, 159½; 68 per Cent, 160½; 69 per Cent, 161½; 70 per Cent, 162½; 71 per Cent, 163½; 72 per Cent, 164½; 73 per Cent, 165½; 74 per Cent, 166½; 75 per Cent, 167½; 76 per Cent, 168½; 77 per Cent, 169½; 78 per Cent, 170½; 79 per Cent, 171½; 80 per Cent, 172½; 81 per Cent, 173½; 82 per Cent, 174½; 83 per Cent, 175½; 84 per Cent, 176½; 85 per Cent, 177½; 86 per Cent, 178½; 87 per Cent, 179½; 88 per Cent, 180½; 89 per Cent, 181½; 90 per Cent, 182½; 91 per Cent, 183½; 92 per Cent, 184½; 93 per Cent, 185½; 94 per Cent, 186½; 95 per Cent, 187½; 96 per Cent, 188½; 97 per Cent, 189½; 98 per Cent, 190½; 99 per Cent, 191½; 100 per Cent, 192½; 101 per Cent, 193½; 102 per Cent, 194½; 103 per Cent, 195½; 104 per Cent, 196½; 105 per Cent, 197½; 106 per Cent, 198½; 107 per Cent, 199½; 108 per Cent, 200½; 109 per Cent, 201½; 110 per Cent, 202½; 111 per Cent, 203½; 112 per Cent, 204½; 113 per Cent, 205½; 114 per Cent, 206½; 115 per Cent, 207½; 116 per Cent, 208½; 117 per Cent, 209½; 118 per Cent, 210½; 119 per Cent, 211½; 120 per Cent, 212½; 121 per Cent, 213½; 122 per Cent, 214½; 123 per Cent, 215½; 124 per Cent, 216½; 125 per Cent, 217½; 126 per Cent, 218½; 127 per Cent, 219½; 128 per Cent, 220½; 129 per Cent, 221½; 130 per Cent, 222½; 131 per Cent, 223½; 132 per Cent, 224½; 133 per Cent, 225½; 134 per Cent, 226½; 135 per Cent, 227½; 136 per Cent, 228½; 137 per Cent, 229½; 138 per Cent, 230½; 139 per Cent, 231½; 140 per Cent, 232½; 141 per Cent, 233½; 142 per Cent, 234½; 143 per Cent, 235½; 144 per Cent, 236½; 145 per Cent, 237½; 146 per Cent, 238½; 147 per Cent, 239½; 148 per Cent, 240½; 149 per Cent, 241½; 150 per Cent, 242½; 151 per Cent, 243½; 152 per Cent, 244½; 153 per Cent, 245½; 154 per Cent, 246½; 155 per Cent, 247½; 156 per Cent, 248½; 157 per Cent, 249½; 158 per Cent, 250½; 159 per Cent, 251½; 160 per Cent, 252½; 161 per Cent, 253½; 162 per Cent, 254½; 163 per Cent, 255½; 164 per Cent, 256½; 165 per Cent, 257½; 166 per Cent, 258½; 167 per Cent, 259½; 168 per Cent, 260½; 169 per Cent, 261½; 170 per Cent, 262½; 171 per Cent, 263½; 172 per Cent, 264½; 173 per Cent, 265½; 174 per Cent, 266½; 175 per Cent, 267½; 176 per Cent, 268½; 177 per Cent, 269½; 178 per Cent, 270½; 179 per Cent, 271½; 180 per Cent, 272½; 181 per Cent, 273½; 182 per Cent, 274½; 183 per Cent, 275½; 184 per Cent, 276½; 185 per Cent, 277½; 186 per Cent, 278½; 187 per Cent, 279½; 188 per Cent, 280½; 189 per Cent, 281½; 190 per Cent, 282½; 191 per Cent, 283½; 192 per Cent, 284½; 193 per Cent, 285½; 194 per Cent, 286½; 195 per Cent, 287½; 196 per Cent, 288½; 197 per Cent, 289½; 198 per Cent, 290½; 199 per Cent, 291½; 200 per Cent, 292½; 201 per Cent, 293½; 202 per Cent, 294½; 203 per Cent, 295½; 204 per Cent, 296½; 205 per Cent, 297½; 206 per Cent, 298½; 207 per Cent, 299½; 208 per Cent, 300½; 209 per Cent, 301½; 210 per Cent, 302½; 211 per Cent, 303½; 212 per Cent, 304½; 213 per Cent, 305½; 214 per Cent, 306½; 215 per Cent, 307½; 216 per Cent, 308½; 217 per Cent, 309½; 218 per Cent, 310½; 219 per Cent, 311½; 220 per Cent, 312½; 221 per Cent, 313½; 222 per Cent, 314½; 223 per Cent, 315½; 224 per Cent, 316½; 225 per Cent, 317½; 226 per Cent, 318½; 227 per Cent, 319½; 228 per Cent, 320½; 229 per Cent, 321½; 230 per Cent, 322½; 231 per Cent, 323½; 232 per Cent, 324½; 233 per Cent, 325½; 234 per Cent, 326½; 235 per Cent, 327½; 236 per Cent, 328½; 237 per Cent, 329½; 238 per Cent, 330½; 239 per Cent, 331½; 240 per Cent, 332½; 241 per Cent, 333½; 242 per Cent, 334½; 243 per Cent, 335½; 244 per Cent, 336½; 245 per Cent, 337½; 246 per Cent, 338½; 247 per Cent, 339½; 248 per Cent, 340½; 249 per Cent, 341½; 250 per Cent, 342½; 251 per Cent, 343½; 252 per Cent, 344½; 253 per Cent, 345½; 254 per Cent, 346½; 255 per Cent, 347½; 256 per Cent, 348½; 257 per Cent, 349½; 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THE GREAT BRIDGE AT THE FALLS.



# ATTEMPTED LAUNCH OF THE "LEVIATHAN" ("GREAT EASTERN"). (From our own Correspondent)

THOUGH this long-looked-for event is not yet exactly *un fait accompli*—though the inaugural stage has not been attended with the éclat that could be wished—the preliminary steps, on Tuesday last, were in themselves so peculiar, the interest created was so vivid and wide-felt, that the reader would naturally be dissatisfied with a meagre record of an incident so fruitful in anticipations alike varied and exciting. Towards the latter feeling the great ambiguity that prevailed in the public mind, as to whether or not the launch would be attempted at all on Tuesday largely contributed; for if it be true, as an eminent political novelist says, "that the death of mystery is the grave of interest," assuredly the liveliness of the incertitude in this case should have imbued curiosity with extreme vivacity. And so it did. But, palpable as was the fact in London, it was still more so, and painfully so, in the country, where the authoritative assertion of one day being followed by the equally authoritative denial of the next, and that again met by a no less dogmatic reaffirmation on the third, disconcerted endless premeditated trips Thamesward from the interior, and cut short countless expeditions, per excursion trains, as notified by posting-bills and placards plenteous in the Midlands and other labour-teeming districts on Friday and Saturday week. However, thanks to telegraphs, railways, and the penny post, somewhat of a corrective to the last correction was administered almost at the twelfth hour; for it was not till the publication of the town editions of the Sunday journals that the metropolitans really knew the final resolve of the directorate fixing Tuesday. To what extent even this brief intimation sufficed to reanimate the provincials the first glance around the vicinage of Millwall at noon on the 3rd disclosed to the eye habituated to London multitudes. Vast as was the gathering of every grade from the capital, the country element was also strikingly perceptible; and they seemed to have imported with them a determination to exhibit their predilections in the way of pastime to a degree decidedly unique; for so many *al fresco* entertainments in the pea and thimble line, archery contests for gingerbread, shows, music, and the concomitants of a rural fair, have not been witnessed except in the meridian of Greenwich during the Easter saturnalia of elder times.

The throng, however, was, on the whole, tolerably decorous; and, during the crisis of the great occurrence of the day, the fact of the sudden absorption and concentration of the attention of such a myriad was not the least impressive feature of the spectacle, being such as probably no other country in the world could furnish. What imparted an additional distinctive trait to the scene was the double population, the floating and the fixed, the riverine and the land;—for all the *Bees* and *Ants*, *Butterflies* and *Mayflowers*, *Wedding-rings*, and what not, that paddle between Chelsea and the Iron Wharf, at a half-penny, a penny, and twopenny per head, seemed to have suddenly reappeared at the nearer extremity of the Pool, full of the half-crown gentility of Pimlico and Cubittavia; while to the opposite side there swarmed *Naiads*, *Dryads*, *Waterwitches*, *Nymphs*, and the other familiar sisterhood of the Woolwich and Blackwall fourpenny marine, laden with that below-bridge aristocracy who evince their contempt for landmen by standing astride, like an inverted letter V, to show that they are possessed of sea-legs. Special steamers for select parties; barges for parties by no means select; wherries for two; funnies for one; punts, originally constructed apparently to hold nobody, and therefore generally made to contain three—covered the bosom of Father Thames as if with an erysipelas of nautical contrivances for the pursuit of pleasure under difficulties. The greater their number the more insignificant in the giant shadow of the ferruginous mass that towered above them did their aggregate seem—like the row of tea-canisters in the grocer's shop at the base of St. Paul's. One item usual in so enormous a gathering was certainly absent from this—vehicles. Horses there were none to be seen for miles around; and not Miss Ella herself—who leaps through seven-and-twenty balloons off a bare-backed steed, and comes down on her knees—would have ventured to conduct her miraculous charger through the *chevaux-de-frise* of logs, beams, baulks, blocks, and stocks indescribable, and sometimes insurmountable by pedestrian audacity in crinoline, that strewed the inclosure sacred to the select armed with special tickets. Of these select there were also the elect, provided with *entrées* to such preferential accommodation as the precipitancy of the arrangements permitted. This consisted, for the most part, of the interjection of an inch of deal board between one's sole and *terra firma*—or, rather, *terra liquida*. The soil was moist; moisture was it overhead; moisture was around; and the *coup d'œil* of the Isle of Dogs—especially in the afternoon, when the umbrellas cropped up like Titanic mushrooms after a shower in the tropics—was a patent specific against even a nightmare dream of hydrophobia; while it prompted alcoholic cogitation that must have troubled the spirit of Father Mathew, however soothing to a Chancellor of the Exchequer with an eye to the excise. Within the yard were the Duke d'Aumale, the Count of Paris, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Lord Mayor, Sir W. Codrington, the Bavarian Minister, the Turkish Minister, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Corry, M.P., Captain Claxton, R.N., Captain Bulkeley, Mr. F. P. Smith (inventor of the screw-propeller), Mr. Saunders (chairman of the Great Western Railway), Captain Harrison (the future commander of the vessel, late of the *Africa*), and a host of others.

Most conspicuous of all, by reason of their resplendent apparel, bijouterie, and imposing mien, were the Siamese Ambassadors. They, however, met with an indifference on the part of the officials of the company (very mythical personages indeed—no one knowing where to look for them) that would considerably astonish their masters' adulatory friend, Sir John Bowring, whose mission to Bangkok filled him with an idea of Siamese majesty of which the placing of the *Great Eastern* at the disposal of the Plenipotentiaries for a shrimping expedition to the Isle of Wight would only be a passable recognition. The Ambassadors themselves seemed to be troubled with no such hallucination, but looked on with an air of intelligent wonderment neither more silly nor solemn than their neighbours, including members of all institutes everywhere, with more or less extensive instalments of the alphabet at the end of their respective patronymics. The engineering body, *par excellence*, of course, greatly predominated; for it is not too much to say that there is no part of the civilised world in which the launching of the *Great Eastern* is not viewed as fixing an epoch in the march of science—of many sciences pertaining to engineering; and every one of the profession who could be present was eager on his own account, and for the information of friends elsewhere, to have ocular evidence of the operations.

The hour named for the commencement of these was eleven o'clock, and, all things considered, punctuality was very fairly observed. The evidences of bustle were much less numerous and palpable than were expected. The chief machinery for moving the hull was boxed off, and nearly altogether out of sight, while there were very few workmen about the ship. The paucity in the latter respect, however, was an optical illusion, for there were an immense number. But, in truth, the iron monster was so monstrous, that the human beings flocking over her were but as so many midges on the trunk of a forest oak. It was only by this sort of comparative admeasurement that a sense of the stupendous entirety of the structure came home upon you; for, strange enough, the first impression was one of disappointment at her seeming smallness, just as is the impression of the first view of St. Peter's, a mistake that begins to be removed when the visitor is reminded that the pen in the hand of the Apostle is twelve feet long, though apparently the length of an ordinary goose-quill. Once this comparative standard was set up in the mind, things assumed their relative proportion. The vision then took in, and the consciousness remained of the fact, that the *Great Eastern*, or the *Leviathan*, as she was presently named, is really what she looks in the third illustration in our Coloured Supplement—an edifice one would no more think of associating with aqueous uses than that the river front of the new Houses of Parliament should sail over to Lambeth Palace opposite; so foreign is she to all one's preconceptions of the superficies of possible ships.

The naming took place about a quarter after twelve o'clock, and was a less impressive ceremonial than might have been expected on such an occasion. Only a very limited number of persons, indeed were aware when it was transpiring, owing to the altitude of the immediate *locale* of the performance, and the infinitesimal dot-

like dimensions of the sponsorial priestess and her train—viz., Miss Hope, daughter of the chairman of the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and attendants. These, scarcely discernible from the ground by the naked eye, advanced processionally towards the bows, where, wreathed in flowers in Anacreontic fashion, was suspended a bottle of champagne, which the lady fractured in the usual manner, naming the ship at the same time the *Leviathan*. The change of nomenclature from *Great Eastern* to *Leviathan* occasioned, when it became known, a good deal of surprise and not a little disappointment; and it will require some time to familiarise the public with, and more to reconcile them to, the alteration, for which no one appears to have been in the least prepared.

The vinous ceremony over, Miss Hope having descended, and a wilderness of outstanding spars, each a cargo for a moderate collier, having been hauled in and pulled down, the great *dénouement* drew nigh. A fortissimo obligato of sledge-hammers resounded aloft and around, sharp and clear, through the silent air, for all was now rapt and mute, "and the boldest held their breath for a while." This ceased, and then a pause. Dumb as the tomb was that countless crowd, garrulous as magpies but a minute before. Tongueless was the many-headed monster in sight of that tremendous unity, solemn as a pyramid, and about to become as historic as a sphinx, and as subversive of our old-world notions of things as that strong-minded female, or bloomer, was in her day. The pause continued, deep, acute, poignant; and Dr. Eliotson might have timed the beating of his stop-watch by the heart-pulsations of the gentleman at his elbow, whoever that individual happened to be. Like the army of Regulus fascinated by the boa-constrictor (N.B. Pliny's boa, no relation to Buffon's or Professor Owen's) the host of gazers seemed spellbound, staring at that mass of bronze-and-black-and-brick-tinted metal as if they there had "anchored their aspect, and would die with looking on their life," in the manner of Antony contemplating "the brow of Egypt." At last the suspense found relief—almost; not quite, but very near it. A jubilant roar had risen to the universal throat of the congregated thousands; and in another score of seconds the buoy at the Nore would have thought the mutineers of '07 were holding a subterranean carouse up the river in honour of something or other. But no; it was not to be; the Fates willed otherwise. The shout stuck in their throat, and there it remains for the present; but it will be none the less healthy for keeping a while, and will be all the more hearty when it is ventilated. Did not the vessel stir at all? Yes, it did, and made such a stir in so doing that any spectator with a grain of imagination could fancy Galileo's emotion on exclaiming, "It moves!" when he found the globe really was a teetotum. From his time to ours such a motion hasn't been discovered as the motion of the *Leviathan* on Tuesday. True it was only a few feet and inches; but the fact that so much was achieved is a guarantee that all will be achieved ere long, as regards the launch; and so with every other calculation regarding her. She moved, moved beautifully, with an ease and, if one may say so, the grace of a locomotive Mont Blanc, with a grace that showed the extraordinary nicety and accuracy of the computation which lifted her down the incline for the distance described. But, just as anxiety, admiration, and awe at so unprecedented an apparition had reached the culminating point, and one minute more would have given vent to the pent-up impulse in a hurricane of exultation, a sound "sadder than owl-songs on the midnight blast" smote on the drum of the multipotent ear, betokening the crack of another drum by which her movement was regulated—12,000 tons in descent controlled with the precision of clockwork, till checked in mid career by this mishap. Its exact nature could not be known to any save the initiated; but its consequences were instantaneously visible to all about. It is exceedingly difficult to make the non-professional reader comprehend precisely the causes of what immediately ensued from the point in the narrative we have now reached; more particularly as, from the numerous operations proceeding at the same time, and the variety of accounts afterwards given, it is impossible to effect accuracy, which can only be looked for from the report of the authorities themselves.

The check-cables having been relaxed, and the stationary engines begun to haul in the chains which passed from the vessel to the lighters, and again to the shore, in about ten minutes she moved forward several feet. It soon became apparent, however, that this motion was more rapid than had been expected or intended. A cry of "Avast heaving!" was raised by the workmen, and the vessel was immediately brought up. Some bustle was apparent, but no mischance was suspected among the visitors. It transpired at a later period, however, that an accident had occurred, whereby five or six men were severely injured—four of them so much so that they had to be conveyed to the London Hospital.

It appears that, on its being found that the tractive power of the machinery aboard the lighters did not suffice to move the ship, two powerful hydraulic-rams were set to work to push her down the ways; an order being given at the same time to wind up the slack of the cables so as to prevent too sudden and rapid a motion. This was done at the forward drum, but at the other the order was misunderstood: the winch-handles were turned the wrong way, uncoiling more cable instead of tightening it. The immediate consequence was the rush forward which took place, and which caused such a strain upon the drum that the men tried in vain to check its revolutions. For every foot the drum moved the windlass revolved ten or fifteen times; the heavy iron handles flew wildly round, striking down the men, and fracturing their arms and legs. This naturally caused considerable alarm among the workmen; but Mr. Brunel retained his presence of mind, and by his example reassured them. The motion of the vessel was stayed almost immediately, when it was found that the fore cradle had moved three feet and the after one four and a half. The unexpected rapidity with which the vessel had descended having suggested the possibility of a precipitate rush into the water, Mr. Brunel determined to disperse with the four lighters stationed opposite to her paddles, lest they should be crushed or sunk, with the men on board; and they were accordingly towed into the middle of the stream. The tide had now reached the cradles, and it was thought possible to get the vessel afloat by three o'clock. The delay consequent upon the accident prevented the renewal of the attempt until two o'clock, when the check-cables were again relaxed, and the stationary engines again began to haul in the chains. Expectation was once more excited to the highest pitch; every eye was fixed upon the cradles, but they did not move an inch. The chains tightened gradually, however, and it became apparent to those who anxiously watched for the result that either the vessel must move towards the water, or the chains break. At half-past two, just as many of the visitors were beginning to regard the attempt as a failure, and to despair of seeing the huge monster take to its future element, a snap and a whirl were heard, causing a momentary feeling of alarm in the minds of the timid. One of the chains attached to the fore part of the ship had parted, in consequence of the fracture of several teeth in the cog-wheel of the stationary engine. It was now evident that all hope of seeing the launch was over for the day; and the spectators, who had stood patiently for four hours—the last hour under a steady rain—began to leave the yard.

There will, of course, be a professional report upon the causes of the failure. In the meantime speculation will be busy. The contingency of the vessel sticking fast upon the launching ways, though it was provided against, was not thought very probable. It was anticipated that if any difficulty occurred it would arise from the vessel descending the ways too rapidly, and hence the very powerful check-tackle devised to hold her back. It is stated in some quarters that the power of the hauling apparatus was inadequate to the task of overcoming the friction of the under surface of the cradles upon the rails of the ways, but this is not at all borne out by fact. Undoubtedly the friction of iron upon iron is so great that, in most cases where two metallic surfaces are in conjunction, brass is usually opposed to iron. It also must be remembered that, when the vessel advanced so rapidly in the first instance, the ways had just been lubricated with tallow and black lead, and that when the second attempt was made the ways were covered by the tide, which had probably washed off a considerable portion of the composition. This circumstance may perhaps account in some measure for the obstinate refusal of the vessel to move after she had settled. What is certain is that, as it was found impossible to repair the injury done to the cog-wheel of the stationary engine in time for the launch to be proceeded with on Wednesday, it has been found necessary to postpone the operation until the spring tides of December.

The delay that has now arisen, the partial failure we have recorded, has been occasioned by no inadequacy of means to ends—by no error of calculation on the part of Mr. Brunel, or failure of execution in the department over which Mr. Scott Russell presided; but through a misapprehension of certain instructions conveyed to some of the working men, whereby undue strain was suddenly thrown on one part of the vessel, and undue relaxing of the retaining forces accorded to the other, thereby causing a derangement which in itself produced a slight panic among the labourers, and, ere this was recovered from, the mischief had been done—the ship had settled by the head, as it were, refusing to answer to the appliances subsequently employed. But these latter, it will have to be remembered, had to be most materially diminished below the original degree fixed upon, through the withdrawal of the tractive strength in the barges, owing to Mr. Brunel's laudable desire to risk everything personal to himself rather than endanger human life, as would have been the case had the ship entered the river at the velocity she threatened to do when the restraints were so unduly and so unforunately diminished. But failure, in any sense calculated to create misgivings as to the success of the next attempt, there has been none; and, although the expectancy of Tuesday last has not been fulfilled, enough, and more than enough, was exhibited to satisfy everybody that rumour had not exaggerated the surprising attributes of this marine megatherium.

It is commonly supposed, or at least was until lately, that the notion of building the *Great Eastern* was an impromptu conception, jumped at suddenly; and that the dominant thought in the mind of the projector was the covering of a vast area with a mass of floating material capable of adequate stowage, and perhaps susceptible of corresponding velocity. On the contrary, the idea was originally of gradual gestation, slow growth, and was elaborated with the utmost circumspection. It was not size but form that constituted the initial difficulty: once that was removed, the other advantages followed as a matter of course—for perfection of form implied almost illimitable bulk, speed, management, everything. Form has been to modern shipbuilders what alchemy was to the experimentalists of the middle ages. Many men have thought they had discovered the *beau-ideal*—the line of beauty, which also meant the line of utility—in naval architecture, within the last half century, as the late ingenious Colonel Beaufoy, for instance, who spent a large fortune in experiments that ended in no abiding result. It is now upwards of a quarter of a century ago that Mr. Scott Russell, as explained by himself at the British Association meeting at Birmingham in 1839, and adverted to again by him at the Dublin meeting of the Association in the present year, discovered, by a series of minute observations, what he calls the wave principle of sailing. Without attempting any technical exposition of the precise import of this phrase, it will suffice to say it means that the higher the rate of progression through the water the easier it is to keep up the velocity, certain primary conditions being at first complied with; in other words, that if a vessel is made to go very fast it is easier, that is, cheaper (for, after all, the whole thing resolves itself into one of expense), to sustain that rate than a slower one. The wave principle disproved the popular fallacy that it is the last hair which breaks the camel's back; or, at all events, steam navigation is an exception to such axiom. Heretofore, or until very recently, the accepted doctrine on this head was that high velocities were only attainable by an expenditure of fuel and power which nothing but heavy passenger fares and freights would meet; that, after a certain number of miles per hour was reached, an additional mile or so could not be compassed without very great disproportionate cost. But Mr. Scott Russell's experiments disproved this in respect to long voyages in vessels of a certain burden. Some conception of the labour with which this new dogma was forced into acceptance among practical men may be formed when it is stated that upwards of 20,000 experiments were tried on vessels of all burdens (up to 1000 tons) and every shape, under almost every imaginable circumstance that nature could offer to a floating body moving through and upon it, the concurrent result was to support the desirability of forming a ship in certain parts to the shape of a wave, making her stern fuller than the bow; the broadest part of the ship being, therefore, some length in the rear of the centre. Simultaneously with these experiments the late Dr. Scoresby made a series of others on waves of the Atlantic, and proved that a vessel of some 600 feet in length could never be in the predicament of falling into a trough, and breaking her back, as the *President*, in 1841, is supposed to have done, not the slightest trace of her having ever since come to human eye. The wave theory had been reduced to incontrovertible practice early in Mr. Russell's own business, and various builders began to follow suit, every additional vessel so constructed approaching nearer to the exact form of the natural wave, and therefore proving a more rapid sea-boat, and better adapted to rough weather also—some on the Dublin and Holyhead line, for instance, regularly running eighteen miles an hour. The Americans—with whom the *Great Eastern*, by the way, is immensely popular—adopted the wave principle heartily and with the utmost success, as many of their most famous clippers testify; and, finally, after it had been applied by Mr. Russell to war-steamers for foreign Governments, the British Government, hostile to innovation, yielded to the universal conviction that there was "something in it," and acted accordingly.

That there was and is "something in it" the *Great Eastern* is a tolerably tangible proof; it is with this proof we have now to deal, and in doing so it is only necessary to record that the same caution and feeling of the way, as it were, which characterised Mr. Russell's proceedings, have continued to mark every step taken by the company to which the vessel belongs in their advance thus far towards the *dénouement* of the episode now four years in being carried out, for such a period has elapsed since the *Leviathan* was commenced. We have repeatedly, in common with all our contemporaries, narrated the progress in her construction and the singularities that marked nearly everything about her, the latest being the arrangement for the launch sideways. Though anxious now to avoid incurring this notice with mere arithmetical data, which for the most part carry only the vaguest ideas to the general reader, the following comparison of the relative dimensions of some of the hugest phenomena now afloat will present to the least analytic eye a sufficing notion of what must be the vastness of this crowning marvel of scientific daring:—

	Feet Long.	Bread.		Feet Long.	Bread.
Great Western	236	35	Himalaya	370	43
Duke of Wellington	240	60	Persia	390	45
British Queen	275	61	Great Eastern	680	83
Great Britain	322	51			

This is between perpendiculars, for the *Leviathan's* length is 692 feet on the upper deck. The *Great Britain* is still regarded as a prodigy of size. She never sails from Liverpool to Australia that there is not a general agitation of festive curiosity in the port. The oldest sailors and shipmasters hurry to the mastsheads or their respective craft in the different docks; merchants abandon their counting-houses for the piers; and the Cheshire and Lancashire shores are crowded with spectators, who, however familiarised with launches even of war-steamers of large size from Laird's yards, like the *Birkenhead* of hapless memory, still gaze with the eye of astonishment on this deservedly famous vessel, whose course down the Mersey never fails to elicit a renewal of the surprise and admiration that greeted her first appearance in those ship-abounding waters, ploughed by keels to and from every shore. Of course the scene is the same in kind, but infinitely heightened in degree, at Melbourne. But who shall attempt to measure the amazement that would overwhelm the beholder if the *Great Britain* were expanded to the additional length of the *Himalaya*, in itself considerably larger than the *Great Britain*; that is to say, if a still larger *Great Britain* were added to the existing *Great Britain*? Yet this dual conjunction, this heaping of Pelion on Ossa, would still fall short of the immensity of the *Leviathan* in mere longitude alone, and be inferior in many points of singularity, external and internal, which she offers to the most ordinary observer.

(Another Account.)

The uncertainty which prevailed respecting the launching of the *Leviathan* steam-ship was removed on Saturday, when, in consequence of Mr. Brunel having reported that the works were in a sufficient state of forwardness, it was announced by the *Great Eastern* directors that the launch would take place on Tuesday last at noon. The exertions which have been made to complete the preparations for this

(Continued on page 471.)



## THE ATTEMPTED LAUNCH OF THE "LEVIATHAN."

(Continued from page 466.)

gigantic operation for the last ten days are almost incredible. By day and night upwards of 2000 artificers and workmen have been employed upon the launching-ways, the cradles, steam-engines, hydraulic-presses, and that vast combination of mechanical contrivances by means of which the huge mass of inert matter, weighing no less than 13,000 tons, was to be transferred from the building-yard to the river.

The arrangements, made under the superintendence of Mr. Yates, the secretary, and the officials of the works, were in every respect satisfactory; visitors being admitted by special tickets to the yard, where stages and platforms had been erected whence they could obtain the best view of the operation. Precautionary measures had also been adopted, by means of a body of police stationed so as to prevent too curious persons from impeding the work or placing themselves in dangerous positions. A remarkably fine morning for the month of November induced thousands to witness the interesting spectacle, although it was understood that the process would be unavoidably slow, and even under the most favourable circumstances would require at least two tides to float the ship. By ten o'clock the sight-seers began to arrive in shoals by rail, road, and river; wharfs and barges in the vicinity of the yard were covered with well-dressed people; steam-boats crowded with passengers, and row-boats, each containing its merry party, glided to and fro within gaze of the leviathan ship, whose outlines, now that they could be seen unimpeded by scaffolding, stages, and shores—all of which had been cleared away—swelled into gigantic proportions. Our Artist has been very successful in conveying a correct idea of the ship as she appeared divested of these extraneous belongings, and stripped as it were for her launch into the element of which she seems destined to be the queen. The two cradles were the only portions of the structure not actually part of the ship that interrupted a clear view of the immense hull throughout her whole length. And then it was that the perfect form of the hull became apparent, eliciting from the most competent judges of naval architecture the warmest eulogiums for her clean run and beautiful lines.

We have already in a previous paper described the launching-ways upon which the monster ship was to move slowly, broadside on—instead of endwise, as in ordinary launches—down two inclined planes, to the water. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to do more than remind our readers that these ways, intended to support the enormous weight of thirteen thousand tons, were constructed with due regard to this responsibility. A series of huge piles, varying from thirty to forty feet in length, had been driven through the mud and soft soil of the shore into the solid gravel beneath, and these massive foundations, eighty feet in width, were afterwards covered and filled up with a thick bed of concrete. On this was laid a series of railway metals or tramways, extending longitudinally from low-water mark up to, and completely under, the ship, at about one-third of the whole length of the vessel from the stem and stern. Two massive platforms, underlaid with transverse bars of hard iron, and corresponding in length to the width of the launching-ways upon which they rested, formed the base or foundation for two strong frameworks of wood and iron, termed "cradles," in which the ship was to be borne on the inclined planes of the launching-ways in her transit to the water.

The apparatus for launching consisted, in the first place, of two enormous endless chains, with crab-blocks and tackle—the same, we believe, which Mr. Brunel employed in the floating of the Royal Albert Bridge at Saltash. Each of these tackles was firmly moored on the further bank of the river—that at the stern passing round a sheave fixed on the end of the screw-propeller shaft; whilst the tackle at the fore part of the ship was carried through two portholes and under the ship's bottom. Two small steam-engines in the yard worked the crabs and blocks attached to the chains by which the ship was to be dragged down the launching-ways, which had been carefully prepared with an anti-friction composition to facilitate the movement of the enormous mass. Besides these powerful tackles there were two hydraulic-presses, each of 1000 tons lifting power, placed behind the cradles, to which they could be applied to set the vessel in motion should the engines be found inadequate for that purpose.

These formed the motive power by which it was hoped the launch would be effected; but, in order to regulate the descent of the vessel and to check her progress, should it become too rapid, two immense friction-drums or capstans had been constructed and fastened firmly by means of piles driven into the earth, so as to resist any possible strain that might be placed upon them. These drums, seven feet in diameter in the barrel, by twenty feet in length, were furnished with iron cables—each link of which weighs seventy pounds—attached by a double purchase to the cradle, and regulated by two gigantic brake-levers worked by blocks and pulleys—a gang of workmen being ready at a signal to apply instantaneously an enormous check to the momentum of the vessel if found too great.

Shortly before the launch was to take place the interesting ceremony of naming the ship was gone through in a very unostentatious manner. A little group, consisting of Mr. Hope, the Chairman; Miss Hope, his daughter; some of the Directors of the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company; and Mr. Yates, the Secretary, appeared on a platform erected under the ship's bows; and the lady, having been handed a bottle of wine, gaily ornamented with flowers—which had been suspended over the larboard bow—dashed it in pieces against the ship, to which she gave the name of the *Leviathan*, amidst the cheers of those who witnessed the ceremony. The new name was immediately chalked in large letters upon a board, and exhibited in a conspicuous position on the ship's bows; but the greater number of visitors remained in ignorance of the fact that the original name of the ship had been changed from the *Great Eastern* to the *Leviathan*, by which she will in future be known.

All preparations being completed, and no means that human ingenuity could devise for ensuring the success of the grand engineering problem having been overlooked, the last chain fastenings which held the ship to terra firma were cast loose at half-past twelve; and the workmen on the launching-ways were ordered to retire. The scene at this moment was highly exciting: every stage and platform—every pile of timber or elevated spot of ground that offered standing room—was covered with anxious spectators. A large space of the river in front of the building-yard was kept clear by a police-cutler; but outside the prescribed limits the Thames was literally covered with steamers, barges, wherries, and craft of every description.

For some few minutes the power of the two steam-engines applied to the chain tackle at the bow and stern of the ship appeared to be gradually drawing in the slack of the chains, until, in nautical phrase, they became perfectly "taut;" and at a quarter to one o'clock, amidst profound and breathless silence, the leviathan ship began to move. A tremendous cheer burst from the excited multitude on shore, which was taken up and re-echoed by the myriads who peopled the river. It seemed to the spectators that the work was accomplished; but Mr. Brunel, perceiving that the stern of the vessel was progressing more rapidly than the bow, directed the check to be applied, and the operation to be suspended. We regret to state that the descent of the ship caused one of the small windlasses of the friction-drums to revolve suddenly, and in its rapid gyration some four or five men working at it were struck down, and one, if not more, seriously hurt. The poor men were immediately conveyed to London Hospital, where their injuries were promptly attended to.

In this first essay it was found that the ship had moved about 2½ feet down the inclined plane at the stem, and about 5 feet at the stern. The tackle and check machinery being found to work admirably, Mr. Brunel resolved to wait until high water before resuming operations for the launch; and at a quarter past three the engines were again set to work, but without producing any visible effect upon the inert mass. The huge tackles vibrated with the strain placed upon them, until, suddenly, the block of the purchase at the fore part of the ship snapped, and the massive chain unrolled with a sound resembling thunder. This unlooked-for accident of course put a stop to all further operations for the evening; and the disappointed multitudes, slowly dispersing, returned homewards—glad to escape the rain which had begun to fall with uncomfortable steadiness. It was stated by the officials and engineers that an attempt would be made to repair the damage and resume the launching operations on the following day; but we learn that it was finally determined the same evening

that the launch would be deferred till the beginning of December. We subjoin a correct table of the

STATISTICS OF THE MONSTER SHIP.	
Length between perpendiculars .. .. .	680 ft.
Ditto over all on upper deck .. .. .	681 ft.
Breadth of hull .. .. .	83 ft.
Height from bottom of ship to top of iron of upper deck .. .. .	58 ft.
Ditto of screw-propeller .. .. .	58 ft.
Number of blades to ditto .. .. .	24 ft.
Weight of screw-propeller .. .. .	4 ..
Height of principal saloons .. .. .	40 tons.
Weight of iron in the construction of the hull (about) .. .. .	13 tons.
Ditto of ship, with machinery, coals, cargo, and full equipment .. .. .	26,000 tons.
Draught of water at that weight .. .. .	30 ft. 6 in.
Weight of each of the paddle-engine cylinders (about) .. .. .	30 tons.
Number of ditto .. .. .	4
Diameter of ditto .. .. .	74 inches.
Length of stroke .. .. .	14 feet.
Paddle-engines .. .. .	1200-horse power.
Weight of each of screw-engine cylinders .. .. .	20 tons.
Number of ditto .. .. .	4
Diameter of ditto .. .. .	64 inches.
Length of stroke .. .. .	14 feet.
Screw-engines .. .. .	1600-horse power.
Weight of shafts for paddle-engines .. .. .	80 tons.
Weight of shafts for screw-engines .. .. .	150 tons.
Number of boilers to paddle-engines .. .. .	4
Weight of one pair of ditto, including funnels .. .. .	27 tons.
Number of boilers to screw-engines .. .. .	6
Weight of one pair of ditto, including funnels .. .. .	96 tons.
Thickness of plates—In the bulkheads .. .. .	1 inch.
Ditto, in the skins .. .. .	¾ inch.
Number of rivets used in the construction of the ship .. .. .	3,600,000
Number of masts, 6; of these three will be square-rigged, as well as fore and aft rigged. The remaining two will be fore and aft rigged.	
Total quantity of canvas in sails about 6200 square yards.	
There will be two screw-steamers, one carried on each side-aboard the paddle-boxes, as jolly-boats. Their dimensions are:—Length, 100 feet; beam, 16 feet; measurement, 120 tons; horse power, 40.	
And there will be about twenty ordinary boats carried in addition, with masts and sails complete.	

The launching will be renewed, and we trust with complete success, during the first spring tides of the ensuing month; and, though at this time all could have wished the *Leviathan* afloat, far from considering the present attempt a failure, it has shown how completely the movements of the monster vessel can be controlled; and must give greater confidence to the gentlemen who have so ably conducted the arrangements—Mr. Brunel, Mr. Jacomb, and Captain Harrison—in their future proceedings.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. PHENIX.—Unless the diagrams sent are numbered, or have some distinguishing mark, it is quite out of our power to make corrections. PROFESSOR A., Philadelphia, is requested to say whether the communication he applied for on the subject of the new code of Chess laws, which was sent to him nearly two months back, ever came to hand. E. B. C., Hoboken.—There appears to be some little reminiscence on the part of those concerned in giving publicity to the proceedings of so important a meeting in not furnishing us with particulars before this. Even the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of a new code of Chess regulations has not been sent. R. FORTON.—The work you name is advancing, we hear; but the times are not auspicious, and this, perhaps, is one reason why it has been delayed so much beyond the period when it was expected to be published. IODINE.—1. A list of the works on Chess printed in Europe during the present century would occupy the whole of our Chess column. 2. The problem mentioned is one of Del Rio's, and a very very fine one. W. HARMON, Malta.—Nest, but somewhat too easy.

J. W. B.—"The Chess-Player's Annual for 1856," edited by Mr. Charles Tomlinson, to whom we are indebted for the pleasantest of all Chess treatises for very young players, "Amusements in Chess."

J. W. B., also, *Le Palamède* was begun by the famous "Chess master, La Bourdonnais, in 1837; about a year after his death it was revived, and, under the editorship of M. St. Amant, is flourished until 1847. The "Berlin Schachzeitung" was established by the Berlin Chess Club; its first editor being the accomplished Dr. Bledow, who, to the deep regret of every Chess-player, died soon after its commencement.

HYPANES.—Upon one question which it was announced would be brought under the consideration of the meeting at New York—the advisability of adopting the German notation in representing the moves in a game and the position of the men in a problem—we await the result of discussion with considerable interest. It is highly probable, if the decision of the American player is in favour of the German method, that the English players will be induced to consider the subject seriously, and whenever that happens the present cumbersome and puzzling system is doomed. Of the question to which you allude, that of the Pawn taking Pawn in passing, we despair of a solution which will be satisfactory to both parties. BLOOMFIELD.—We are not aware, but whenever the Supplement to the "Chess-Player's Handbook," containing a revised code of Chess laws, is published, every member of the Chess Association is entitled to a copy of the work gratis; the balance of certain subscriptions at the Lexington meeting having been set aside and deposited in the hands of Mr. Manfield Inglesby, the honorary secretary of the "Laws Committee," for that purpose, shortly after the meeting.

H. T. H.—You will probably obtain a copy of Lewis's excellent translation of "Greco," and both the other works named, of Mr. Charles Skeet, bookseller, King William-street, Charing-cross.

W. AIRY.—Your Problem No. 2 is impracticable in five moves by the solution appended to it; but is, nevertheless, an easy mate in two by another way.

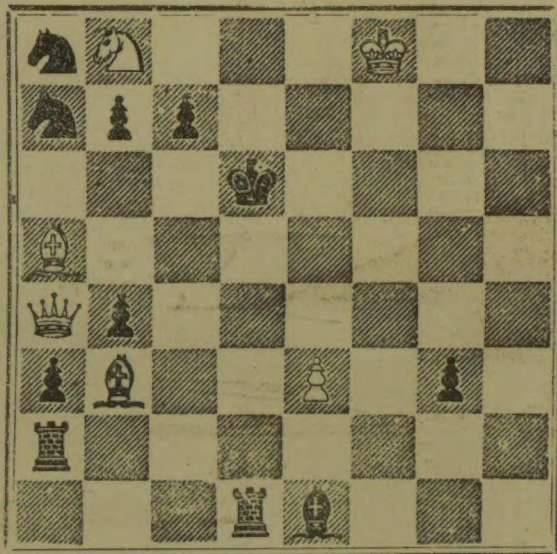
E. D. C. should be good enough to number his diagrams. His last, in four moves, admits of an easy mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 714, by Jabez, Abel, M.P., J. D. L., Philo-S., Munc'asson, Willibald, H. L., R. P. G., Maxman, Nick the Younger, Beta, N. E. W. N., J. F. S., A. B. C., Fus-lan, Georges, L. S. D., Iota, Bumble, Subalter, Henry V., Barnaby Rudge, Peter, Major D., Clericus, Bob, Celia, Omega, Indigo, Perseus, L. F. D., Wilfred, Isabel, Podger, A. Compositor, are right. All others are wrong.

## PROBLEM No. 716.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 714.

WHITE. BLACK.

1. Kt to K B 8th K takes R, or (a)

2. Q to Q Kt 2nd (ch) Kt to K B 3rd

(If K takes either Kt, then follows Q to K

R 8th (ch), &amp;c.)

3. Q takes Kt (ch) K takes Q

4. B to Q Kt 2nd—Mate

(a) 1. K to K 4th

2. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch) K to Q 5th (best)

3. Kt checks K to Q B 6th

4. Q to Q Kt 3rd—Mate

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 715.

WHITE. BLACK.

1. Kt to Q Kt 5th P to Q B 4th, or

(a)

2. Kt takes Q P Any move

3. B, Kt, or Pawn mates

(a) 1. R to Q 2nd

2. Kt to Q R 7th Any move

3. B, Kt, or Pawn mates

\*\* In the diagram of Problem No. 714

the Pawn at White's K R 3rd should stand

at K R 4th.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1057.—By LELA, of Peshawar.

White: K at K 2nd, Kt at K R 5th; Ps at Q B 3rd, K R 2nd, and

K B 7th.

Black: K at K 5th, B at K Kt 4th, Kt at K 4th, Ps at K Kt 5th

and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1058.—By the same.

White: K at Q 7th, R at Q B 5th, B at K B 6th, Kt at Q Kt 3rd; Ps

at K B 3rd, K R 5th, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q 4th, Ps at Q Kt 3rd and K R 2nd.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Rev. William Rowe Jolley, B.A., Chaplain and Naval Instructor to her Majesty's ship *Illustrion*, has been appointed tutor to Prince Alfred.

The fund for raising a memorial in honour of the late Duke of Rutland now amounts to £700.

In the three months that ended in June last 82,592 persons were married in England and Wales, or nearly 1720 in every 100,000 persons living.

Major Maycock, of the 14th Regiment, is ordered to Egypt to assist Lieut.-Colonel Pocklington in making arrangements for our troops passing through that country.

The Mexican Government has accepted the mediation of England and France in her quarrel with Spain.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire have at present fifty-four fire-escapes in the metropolis (and another is shortly to be added), supplied and supported by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent inhabitants of the metropolis.

The Hon. F. Cadogan has resigned his office as Vice-Chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the nomination of Count Mamiani to the Chair of Philosophy in the University of Turin.

Thomas Fuller Bacon, convicted of administering arsenic to his mother, at Stamford, was on Wednesday week removed from Lincoln Castle to Milbank Prison, under sentence of penal servitude for life.

The number of emigrants who embarked at Bremen during the present year, to the end of September, was 42,822. In the corresponding period of 1856, 31,650 had taken their departure from that port.

W. H. Poulton, Esq., B.A., of St John's College, Cambridge, has been elected Mathematical Tutor of Queen's College, Birmingham.

At the Manchester County Court, on Thursday week, the Judge asked a woman—"Who wrote this bill?" Her answer was—"My husband's sister's master—none of us could write."

The Bologna to Ancona Railway has been commenced at several points, but progresses slowly, for want of hands.

The French journals state that the communications from the French possessions in India continue most satisfactory. The country is tranquil.

The specie sent from England by the last nine Indian mail-packets amounted to £3,921,000, or upwards of 100 tons of gold and silver.

The births of 161,215 living children were registered in England and Wales in the quarter that ended on the last day of September. The deaths during the same period were 100,650.

In a Convocation held at Oxford on Thursday week, Count Aurelio Saffi was unanimously reappointed Italian teacher in the Taylor Institution, for a period of five years.

The British Bank trials are fixed to commence on the 14th inst., in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The newspaper stamp has been reimposed in Austria. Its value is one kreutzer (about two-fifths of a penny).

The anchor for the *Leviathan* (*Great Eastern*) broke on Monday, at Woolwich Dockyard, during the process of testing. It gave way at a strain of 94 tons.

Count Siccardi, formerly Minister of Justice in Sardinia, died on the 29th ult. He was the originator of several measures of law reform which are now in operation.

About 20,000 slaves are expected in Cuba during the next three months from Africa.

M. Perrin, the director of the *Opéra Comique* in Paris, is said to have obtained official permission to transfer his privilege to M. Roqueplan, ex-director of the Grand Opéra.

An extensive emigration to the Cape is about to commence. The sum of £55,000 has been voted to defray the passage of emigrants from Great Britain to that colony.

M. Lablache, who is residing at his villa near Naples, has been attacked (according to a contemporary) by a stroke of apoplexy, which causes the gravest apprehensions.

The *Ocean Chief*, belonging to Messrs James Baines and Co., of Liverpool, has made the passage from Melbourne to Calcutta in the short period of 32 days.

The announcement of the intention of the Sultan to raise a loan of eight millions sterling, at 10 per cent interest, is confirmed.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3808; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 5042. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 572; one students' evening, Wednesday, 206. Total 9635.

A complete library edition of Mr. Dickens's works is in preparation.

A portion of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway—from St. Andrew's to the Barber Dam—was opened with much pomp on the 1st of October.

The Queen has appointed the Bishop of London to be Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 682,117 lb., being a decrease of 81,469 lb. compared with the previous statement.

On Tuesday morning the Bishop of Oxford commenced the triennial visitation of his diocese at the parish church of Chipping Norton. There were a large number of the clergy present.

At the end of 1856 the total length of railways in Prussia was 535 German miles (each equal to four English miles), or 73 more than at the end of 1855. The capital employed in the construction of these lines was 235,302,175 thalers (each 3s. 7d.).

Thursday, the 12th inst., has been appointed for the nomination of gentlemen to serve the office of Sheriffs for England and Wales during the next year. The proceedings will take place in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster Hall.

The conference of Paris will assemble about the middle of December, and it is thought that it will avail itself of the occasion to settle not only the Rouman question, but also several others of European importance.

Ferouk Khan, the Persian Ambassador, has just left Paris to visit Rheims, on an invitation from the members of the Industrial Society. There is to be a grand banquet on the occasion, and a theatrical representation.

The Queen has granted Viscount Eversley the several offices of Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrook Castle, in the said Isle, in the room of Lord Heytesbury, resigned.

In the month of January the number of weeks on the shores of Great Britain and Ireland was 2 6; in February, 205; in March, 200; in April, 168; in May, 92; in June, 122; in July, 82; in August, 139; in September, 122; in October, 217; total 1672.

After seven days' debate in the Chambers of Sweden, the law on religious liberty was rejected by the orders of the Nobles, the Clergy, and the Peasants; the order of the Burghers alone adopting it.

The average number of people dying daily at Lisbon from fever, by the last account, was from eighty to one hundred.

At Moscow lately an experiment was made with a new description of locomotive, running along the streets, and so constructed as to cause the wheels to lay down a sort of wooden rails as they advanced. The locomotive dragged after it a number of carts heavily laden.

To-morrow (Sunday) evening the services for the working classes are to be renewed in Exeter Hall, the preacher for that occasion being the Venerable Thomas Hart Davies, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Ramsgate.

A petition for the winding up of the Irish Waste Land Improvement Society is expected to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on the 13th inst.

The members of the Siamese embassy are remaining in comparative retirement until after their reception by her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. J. Letterstedt as Consul-General at the Cape of Good Hope for his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

The Rev. Mr. Christmas on Thursday week, delivered to a large and attentive congregation in the church of St. Peter's, Cornhill, the third of a course of six lectures, entitled "The Hand of God in India."

The Bishopric of Antigua, which became vacant a short time since by the death of the Rev. Dr. D. G. Davis, will, it is rumoured, be conferred upon the Ven. Hugh Willoughby Jermy, M.A., Archdeacon of St. Christopher's.





(AFTER J. W. GARDNER.)

THE GREAT DOCK ON THE THAMES.

AS SEEN FROM THE RIVER.





(AFTER EDWIN WEEDON)

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Named "THE LEVIATHAN," Nov. 3rd, 1857.

Nov. 7th, 1857

LENGTH,—391 Feet. BREADTH,—118 Feet. TONNAGE,—2530 Tons.